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"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*Wise.*

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MR. GRAHAM'S SPEECH.

SPEECH

Of Mr. James Graham, of North Carolina, on the Sub-Treasury Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives, June 13th, 1840.

Mr. SPEAKER: I appear in this debate, neither as the advocate of executive experiments, nor of banks that have suspended specie payments. I desire good money for the government, and money *equally* good for the people. The subject under discussion involves very important consequences; it embraces the whole revenue of the Government, and affects the whole currency of the country. It is a delicate, difficult, and deep question: touching the pockets and pocket books, the prices and property, of *fifteen millions* of individuals. The magnitude of the great interests and the happiness of the great number of persons involved, should induce us to reflect and consider well the nature and consequences of this measure. We are asked, by the President, to throw away the experience of half a century, and to discard the opinions and laws of the purest patriots and wisest statesmen, who have administered this Government since the revolution.

Sir, I am distrustful of too many experiments—when you try an experiment on a dog or cat, or some insignificant animal, I have no objection; but when you seriously propose an experiment upon *all* the money and property and happiness of fifteen millions of People, I require strong arguments and convincing reasons to satisfy my mind that it should be adopted and tried.

Let us examine and analyze this new financial scheme.

The Sub treasury proposes two things.

1st. No bank notes shall, after a certain day, be received, *kept*, or paid out by the United States—but that *all money* collected from the tax paying people, *shall be paid in gold and silver coin only*, and nothing else.

2d. That all banks be discontinued and prohibited from becoming the fiscal agents and depositories of the public money; and that hereafter all public money shall be collected, *kept*, transferred, and disbursed, *by officers appointed by the President*, responsible to him, and *removable* at his pleasure.

In short, that the United States shall be a hard money government in all its financial affairs; and that the President shall appoint all those who keep and handle the public money.

I cannot support this measure, and oppose it because, in my judgment,

It is impracticable; the metallic money is too scarce.

It will MONOPOLIZE and take nearly one half of all the gold and silver coin from the people, and give *exclusive privileges* to the President and his federal officers and agents.

It will operate *injuriously* upon all the banks and bank notes in circulation, which now constitute *the principal and actual currency* of the people, the States, and the territories.

It will *wantonly* impair and destroy credit and confidence.

It will *unjustly* interfere with the relations and contracts between debtors and creditors, making, *by operation of law*, the creditors richer, and the debtors poorer—without any merit of the first, or any fault of the last; and thereby the rich will be made richer, and the poor poorer.

It will diminish and reduce the price of wages, of produce, of property, and of all articles of trade and merchandise made in our own country; while foreign goods will retain their present prices, and thereby we shall be obliged to *sell low and buy high.*

It will give two currencies—the better one for the President and federal office-holders, and *the baser* for the people and tax-payers.

It will be unsafe.

It will be dangerous to liberty, and give kingly powers to the President, and destroy the checks and balances of the constitution.

I will endeavor to demonstrate the propositions, and prove the objections I have made to this bill.

IMPRACTICABLE.

Let us first enquire in relation to the ways and means, and ascertain, *if it be practicable*, where, when, and how, shall we [illegible] command a sufficient abundance [illegible] metal, to answer and supply [illegible] necessary demands [illegible] Mr. Speaker, [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] represent *one of* [illegible] *districts* in the Union [illegible] deep solicitude for the [illegible] mines, and the profits of [illegible], therefore, the first term I had a seat in Congress, (in 1833-'34) I introduced a resolution to establish a branch of the Mint to coin gold in North Carolina. During that term, Congress passed a law to erect branch mints in North Carolina and Georgia, in the heart and centre of the gold region, to encourage and stimulate the miners to work hard, dig deep, and convert our native gold into American coin, that it might circulate in our own country, and prevent its exportation to foreign countries. The same Congress authorized the erection of another branch mint at New Orleans, to enable our Government and citizens to procure and command all the bullion, or bars of gold and silver they could from foreign countries, and convert that also into our constitutional coin. At the same time Congress passed a law, fixing the value of certain foreign coins, and declaring the same a legal tender. Now, sir, I have been a faithful fellow laborer in all the legislation of Congress, since I first took my seat, to develope the rich resources, and valuable treasures of our own mines, and to convert our native precious metals into coin; and I have also cordially co operated in trying to command all we could from foreign countries.

Well, sir, you perceive my inclination, *my location*, and my duty, all prompted and conspired to stimulate me to seek and find all the gold and silver we could command for currency and circulation. Now, after laboring and legislating diligently to get all we can find, and keep all we can command, how much have we got? After digging and washing the *deposite mines;* after carefully searching all the *vein mines* at home, and deriving all the specie we can obtain from foreign nations; then, what is the whole aggregate amount of gold and silver coin in the United States? After all our toil and trouble, we have about seventy or eighty millions of dollars in specie. Many able financiers say less—no well informed man says more—though all admit we are *indebted to Europeans* for ten or fifteen millions of specie, which is *borrowed money.* However, to illustrate my argument, and test the principle of this bill, I will take the whole amount of specie in this country at eighty millions of dollars. Now, what is the number of the whole population of the United States and her territories? All will agree at least fifteen millions, and I take that number. Thus we have eighty millions of dollars to be divided among fifteen millions of people. I hope no one, who is a republican in principle and practice, will object to an equal division, equal rights, equal laws, and *equal money.* But, sir, in all courts of justice and equity, we are required to be just before we are generous, and to pay our debts before we receive our distributive shares, and take our proportion of any common fund. The annual expenditure of the General Government is a debt, and charge on this eighty millions—so we must learn subtraction before we work equal division. What is the aggregate amount of the annual expenditures of the Federal Government? During the three years of President Van Buren's administration, the expenditures have been upwards of thirty-seven millions of dollars *every year*, (and, indeed, during the year 1838, they were more than thirty nine millions.)

These charges and expenditures are extravagantly high, and look like giving one-half of a man's estate to manage the other—but the account has been so footed up and paid. I know the friends of the administration say, *they are going* to reduce these extravagant expenditures—but, after so many promises, and so few performances, "I would rather see than hear tell of that."—To explain my views, I will reduce the annual tax and public expenditure down to thirty five millions, which is two millions less than it has been in any one of the last three years.

Put down eighty and subtract thirty-five from it, and forty five will be the sum remaining for division among fifteen millions of people. How often will fifteen go into forty-five, by fair division? Three times exactly, and no more. Mr. Speaker, I have, by facts and figures, been trying to test and analyze the Sub treasury system, and see its *practical* operation and general bearing—and after counting more specie than there is in the country; after reducing the public expenses less than they have been during any one year of Mr. Van Buren's administration; and after estimating our population at a less number than the probable reality—still there are but *three dollars in hard money* left and allowed to each individual in the United States.—Three dollars *only* is a small sum to support any human being for one year!!!—Eighty millions of money is, in my judgment, not enough for the necessary purposes of the Government and the people. It is not enough, in times *of trial and peril*, for the Government alone.

At the close of the last war, which terminated in 1815, this nation had incurred a public debt amounting to about *one hundred and thirty millions of dollars*, when there was not more than about twenty millions of specie in the United States.—To have paid that *large* debt with that *little* sum of specie would have been impossible. But it has been satisfied and extinguished by the use and payment of bank notes. The friends of liberty in our revolution never could have conquered the British, and achieved our glorious independence, by collecting and disbursing hard money only to sustain the cause of freedom. Our pure patriots of 1776 could not have successfully contended and continued their noble struggle for seven months, (instead of seven years,) by the exclusive use of the metallic currency. We have now no foreign war; still, patriotism and self-security admonish and warn us, in peace to prepare for war; and the very fact that we are ready and prepared, may save us from many bloody wars. *Money is the sinews of war:* and you can no more defend the liberties of the republic without money, than you can without men and the munitions of war. It is the duty of the Government to be always ready for any event or conflict. If our country were again engaged in a belligerent contest with some powerful foreign foe, where would the President and the advocates of this measure find the necessary ways and means to defend the nation with hard money alone? Would they tell our gallant officers and soldiers, you must not fight and defend the country, unless you get hard money; and that it is *unconstitutional* to receive any kind of paper currency? Or, would they tell the people, the constitution is made of India rubber, and that it is unconstitutional to take paper currency in time of peace, but that it is constitutional in time of war? Suppose our fathers in the revolution, and in the last war, had refused to fight the battles of liberty until and unless they were paid in silver dollars and gold coin; then the American eagle never would, nor could, have conquered the British lion, and this free country would yet have remained colonies dependant on old England. Suppose, during the first or last war, some paper hating and hard money loving statesman had seriously proposed to Congress to conduct and carry on the war by the use and medium *of specie only;* how many advocates would be have found? None, in the republican ranks.—Such a man would have been marked and set down as the enemy of liberty, who was plotting treason against this republic.—Such a man would not have been called a whig, because it was impossible to collect from the people specie enough to pay the army and navy and civil list. The adoption of such a policy would substantially and virtually have struck our flag, and surrendered our country, to the government of a king. In the days that tried men's souls, the question was, will you have liberty and credit, or tyranny and no *credit?* When a great question of liberty was involved, our lofty patriots did not stop to count the cost, or to weigh dollars and cents in golden scales. No, indeed. If they had stopped fighting when the hard money gave out, and had not been permitted to use credit, a foreign tyrant's hoofs would even now be walking rough shod over the rights of freemen.

Let us again return to facts and figures, and ascertain the people's portion of the specie currency, and see how it will affect and operate upon the business, trade, and industry of the country. After the payment of the public taxes, and annual demands of the General Government, (in time of peace, mind you,) we saved and retained, out of eighty millions, *three dollars in silver* or specie to each individual in the United States. Does any reasonable man, not blinded by party prejudice, seriously believe three dollars, and no more, will transact the business of any individual? Will civilized freemen be content and satisfied with that small sum of money? I answer for my constituents and myself, no, never. It will not buy food, or clothing, for one person.—*It will not even pay taxes.* It will afford no money to sustain and facilitate trade and commerce. Where are we to procure funds to purchase the necessaries and comforts of life, such as salt, iron, sugar, coffee and many other articles? How is the capital and currency to be obtained, to purchase the cotton of the planter, the grain of the farmer, the wares of the manufacturer, and the goods of the merchant? Sir, I am opposed to retrograding and returning back to a semi-savage state of society, living on black broth, wearing rude and undressed skins, and using metal money as the only currency. Such notions are too antique, too ante-diluvian, too far behind the improvements of the age. We want more currency; our share of forty-five millions is too small; and our share of eighty millions, (without giving a dollar to support Government,) is still too little; far less than the necessary wants and just business of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce require and demand. *To whom shall the people look*, if they do not look to Government, *for a good currency?* In every civilized country, it is the duty and high prerogative of Government to fix the standard value of money, and to control and regulate the currency. Two of the great objects for which Government was instituted are, to furnish a uniform sound currency to the people in the transaction of their lawful business, and to prevent imposition and speculation by the circulation of a depreciated currency. We have tried to introduce gold and silver into more general circulation; still there is a great scarcity, and not enough to answer the purposes of the Government and the people. Now, what is to be done? I will not wage war against a wise Providence, because the precious metals are so scarce and hard to find, and because we cannot fill the pockets of every body with gold and silver.

Mr. Speaker, I hold these propositions—that Government is a *trust* to be administered, and *not a property* to be enjoyed; that the trustees are in duty bound to administer it for the general benefit of the many, and not for the particular interest of the few; that we are bound to do something for the people, as well as for ourselves; that we are bound to furnish a good currency to assist the just operations of Government, and to aid the people in their lawful trade and business; and that they are entitled to the same kind of money with ourselves, *whatever that may be.* That no invidious distinctions between office-holders and tax-payers should be tolerated. Let the Government make, or cause to be made, a sufficiency of good money, and use no more of it than is absolutely needful, and let the remainder, of the very same kind of money, stay in the pockets of the people to swell and fill the channels of trade and commerce, and whenever we should become involved in war, then the pockets of the people would freely and fully supply the treasury of the nation, just as the arms of freemen would defend the country. Is there a member here who is willing to reduce the currency down to three dollars a head; and, as a necessary consequence, *to reduce, by operation of law*, the wages of labor, the price of produce, and the value of property, to corresponding low prices; and thus sacrifice all the laborious industry of the country? Those who would propose or adopt such a diminution of currency, and scarcity of money, may prepare to encounter the fierce frowns and fiery indignation of an injured and ruined people.

MONOPOLY.

This hard money monopoly would be attended with disastrous and distressing effects upon all branches of business. If this scheme shall ever be carried into full operation, the man who works now for a dollar a day, will not receive more than twenty-five cents; he who gets fifty cents, would receive twelve and a half cents per day; so that honest industry could not support itself and live by labor. Wheat, worth $1 a bushel, would sell at twenty five cents; corn, worth fifty cents, would go at twelve and a half; one bushel of wheat, (or one day's work in harvest,) will now pay a debt of one dollar; carry this Sub-treasury into practice, and then it will require four bushels of wheat, or four day's labor, to pay the same debt of one dollar. Cotton, negroes, land, every species of property, must fall in the same proportion. The price of every article of trade, made by the planter, farmer, mechanic, and workingman, would be diminished, sacrificed, and crushed before golden images and silver idols. But observe the difference and inequality of this measure—it will reduce all the wages, prices, and property *in our own country*, while it leaves all articles imported here from foreign countries at the present high prices!! So that, by the operation of this Sub treasury law, we shall be compelled to sell low and buy high. This is a losing *lefthanded* game to that large and meritorious class of society *whose labor* constitutes their capital and currency. But still "it is a bad wind that blows no body any good." The President, members of Congress, and all federal officers and agents, will make money by it. Their specie salaries will be increased just in proportion to the reduction of *prices* for labor *and property.* This is the game of "heads, the officers win; tails, the people loose."—This is a simple, but safe game; the process, I am informed, is this: a federal creditor, or member of Congress, draws his pay in new coined gold and silver, and then takes and carries it away to a broker, and sells it, at *a premium* of from five to fifteen or twenty per cent. for bank rags and shinplasters. He pockets the premium, and pays his debts with the *unconstitutional* currency. I do not think officers of Government and guardians of the people should become money changers, brokers, shavers, or speculators in currency. I do not think the iron arm of power should use its federal fingers to seize and tear *silver* shillings and sixpences from the necks of *little* children, or rob the *little till* of the big chest of some honest frugal farmer to get silver and gold to pay public men and agents, that they may engage in speculation, and enjoy the profitable privilege of shaving, skinning, and having a large per cent. from the fruits of honest industry, or from the common currency of our common country. This making flesh of one, and fish of another, is very unequal and unjust, but proof positive that the practical operation of this measure is to make invidious distinctions, and furnish two kinds of currency of different value—the better sort for the Government, and the baser sort for the community—gold and silver for the President and office holders, bank bills and depreciated paper for the people and tax payers. This is very *aristocratic* Democracy!! The Sub-treasury policy makes it the direct interest of the federal officers to derange and depreciate the common currency as much as possible—because gold and silver will always be appreciated just in proportion as bank notes are depreciated.—And thus specie will be banished from circulation as money, and become an article of merchandise, bought and sold in the market, like salt and sugar. Yes, sir, the President's better dollar may buy two bushels of salt, while the farmer's baser dollar may purchase but one. Now, if the farmer's paper dollar be debased and depreciated still more, then the President may buy four bushels of salt with his silver dollar, while the farmer cannot purchase one with his depreciated bank note. This is not even-handed justice. The *farmer* pays his tax to Government, among other things, *for a* good sound equal currency—and it is the duty of the President and Congress, not only to make and keep the constitutional standard of money in gold and silver coin, but if there be a deficiency and scarcity of the precious metals, to see that the Government and the people are provided and furnished with a sufficient uniform currency of equal value, and exercise their limited powers to prevent the circulation of any currency that is depreciated and sunk under specie par value. Then a paper dollar would be equal in value to a silver dollar. Then the farmer would not be obliged to give the tithe of his crop, or ten per cent. of his currency, to make the residue of his means available. Then the honest hardworking man would enjoy the fruits of his own labor, without being shaved with Shilock's razor, between the fingers of a broker; or hewed by a Sub-treasury broad axe, in the hands of a public officer.

Mr. Speaker, I represent planters, farmers, mechanics, and laboring men chiefly—living far in the interior, a great distance *from the sea board*, and I do not like to see my constituents drained and *deprived of their own native precious metals* to satisfy the specie exactions of the Government: for the inevitable character and direct tendency of this *monopolising* scheme, are to abstract and withdraw the gold and silver from the possession and circulation of the people in the back country, and concentrate and accumulate it in *a few* large cities where the Federal Government collects its demands. To withdraw our coin from our use and trade, not only deprives us of so much money, but of *all the credit* it would nourish. This policy will uproot and unsettle the solid specie foundation on which our circulating medium properly rests, and depreciate the credit and confidence of the currency in the interior of the country.—It will impoverish the country to enrich the city, and rob the people to pay the President.

My objection to this bill is, not to precious metal money, but *to the precious metal monopoly.* The money is good, but the measure is bad: because, no man, nor set of men, are entitled to exclusive privileges, or separate profits. Yes, sir, the money is good, and *too good*, to be monopolised and enjoyed by any *one* class, or privileged order, to the great disadvantage and injury of the States and the community.

Why should we not extend justice and the right hand of fellowship to our fellow citizens? Equality is equity—and since we cannot get specie enough for all, let us share and share alike, let Representatives and constituents fare and fare alike. Then we shall administer "the *Golden Rule*," and not monopolise the golden money by taking the lion's share, because we happen to have the power.

Some of the supporters of this project, seem to *imagine* if they destroy the credit system, (which consists of about four hundred millions of bank notes in use,) that then, the same amount of *specie* will directly flow into circulation, and take its place. That is a vain hope, and strange delusion. We may call spirits (or ghosts) from the vasty deep—but will they come? Just as soon as four hundred millions of gold and silver which lie *vasty deep* in some undiscovered "country," from whose bourn no traveller returns."

"He must have opticks sharp, I ween,
Who sees what *is not* to be seen."

Mr. Speaker, I am decidedly in favor of gold and silver as a standard of money, and as a currency, as far as it is practicable to bring it into circulation; but after exerting and *exhausting* my mental resources, still there is a great deficiency and general scarcity. Whenever Providence is against us upon any question, we may as well submit, and surrender our frail judgment—because the giver of every good and perfect gift knows exactly what is right, and suitable to our condition and wants, much better than we do. This high authority appears to have decided against the Sub-treasury because *our creator* has made the precious metals so very scarce and hard to find that *it is impossible* to procure and command a sufficient abundance of gold and silver for general use and common circulation.—Some of my constituents know, "all that glitters is not gold," and he that *digs* for gold, gives hard work for hard money. In all the gold region, I have never met with one *single practical gold miner* who advocated *an exclusive* hard money currency. Now, that is a remarkable fact worth remembering, and I hope those gentlemen who live in States and represent districts where not one pennyweight *of native gold* has ever been found, will bear it in mind, and communicate it to their constituents. "Distance lends enchantment to the view," but "golden dreams are seldom realised." In my district, when a man is *too zealous* and *gives too much* for a gold mine, we say, he had the *yellow* fever. That disease is as dangerous to the pocket in the up country, as it is to life in the low country—very few survive it. Now, sir, *this administration has taken the yellow fever*—and I tell those who are infected with that disease, to beware that they are not "carried off" to their political death by it; and beware, that history does not record this brief epitaph on some slab at Kinderhook,

"Here lies,
Martin Van Buren, late President of the United States—his administration, *died of the Yellow Fever*, on the 4th day of March, 1841."

SPECIE.

Mr. Speaker, the advocates of this bill have *discovered* that all our illustrious statesmen and Presidents (from the first day of Gen. Washington's administration, down to the last of Gen. Jackson's) were mistaken and *ignorant* of the true reading and meaning of the constitution of the United States. We are now told, by Mr. Van Buren and his party, that although a paper currency and bank notes have been in use and circulation, as money, for fifty or sixty years, still it was all wrong and unconstitutional: that nothing but gold or silver coin is constitutional currency. This is a new reading and strange perversion, of the original intention and *practical* meaning of the constitution. That honored instrument declares, "Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures."

To coin money means, *to fix the standard and stamp* of legal value upon the precious metals, just as it is required to fix the standard of weights and measures. The whole intention and object was, certainly, *uniformity*, and a *common standard;* whereby all currency, which purported to pass as money, or its equivalent, might be tried, compared, and adjusted. Under this very power, Congress has authorised *standard half bushels* and *yards, to be cast and manufactured out of brass.* That metal is durable, and very little liable to expansion or contraction. One standard half-bushel and yard are sent by Congress to each of the Custom houses, to each of the States and Territories, there to remain as *the legal* model, and the *right standard.* The brass half-bushels weighs *thirty five pounds.*—The cast brass yard, with the matrix, which is a part of it, weighs *twenty four pounds.*—They are weighty and costly.

These metal measures are too heavy for common use, and never were *designed* for any thing but standards. Nine hundred and ninety-nine half-bushels out of a thousand, in every day use, are made of wood, notwithstanding the greater liability to expansion and contraction. The want of durability in the material, is made up in convenience, lightness, and cheapness. To a plain man, like myself, a half a bushel of salt is worth as much, measured in a wooden as in a brass half bushel, provided the quantity conform to the legal standard.—A yard of cloth, sold and measured by a wooden yardstick, is worth just as much as though it had been measured by one made of brass, provided the length be one and the same; because things that are equal to the same, are equal to one another. Still, if the purchaser doubts the correctness and fairness of the instrument of measure, it is his right to refer, under the stamp and seal of the law, to the standard fixed by the constitution. We are searching after practical truth, which must be tried by common sense and applied to every day business. Now, suppose all the wooden half bushels and yardstick measures in every house in the United States were suddenly converted into metal, and made of gold and silver, but still kept in the same use and retaining the same shape, quantity, and capacity; would the articles sold and measured by them be any more valuable than if measured by the wooden instruments now in common use? I presume not. The salt would not taste of silver, and the cloth would not smell of gold. The value of the grain sold, and the goods purchased, would be precisely the same. If there were no half-bushels and yard measures in this country, but those cast and manufactured by the General Government, out of brass, there would be a great inconvenience and scarcity among the people; and very few poor people could afford to purchase and own those useful and necessary instruments now in common use.

In like manner, I think, this coining clause in the constitution, when rightly understood and *practically* interpreted, means, Congress shall have power to declare the quantity or number of grains and pennyweights there shall be in a gold eagle or silver dollar, stamp them with certain official seals, and finally *fix the standard of money*, whereby the value of all currency may be measured, tested, regulated, and ascertained. In other words, Congress shall be the national standard keeper, and regulator of value; and gold and silver shall be the only true national standard of money and currency; just as the brass yard is the standard measure of length and breadth whereby all wooden or other yardsticks may be measured, tested, and compared. Gold and silver coin is the standard yardstick of value in money matters; and all currency and circulation should be made and kept equal to it in value. We want a *uniform standard* of value for currency as well as for weights and measures.

In short, a bank paper dollar is to a silver dollar, just what a wooden yardstick is to a brass yard.

BANKS.

To my mind, we must have, Mr. Speaker, we are obliged to have, more currency than gold and silver to supply the fiscal operations of Government, and to transact and interchange the business and trade of the people. I know of no better plan to furnish, and make up the deficiency, than by the use of banks. I may not be a competent judge of the best kind, as I have no practical knowledge of their machinery. I have never owned one dollar in the stock of any corporation; nor borrowed one cent from any bank in my life. I am concerned only as every planter, farmer, and business man is obliged to be, in a sound currency.—When we sell a bale of cotton, a barrel of corn, or lump of gold, we want good currency in return, of specie par value. I am in favor of sound specie-paying banks, whose notes or bills may, at the will of the owner, be redeemed and converted into gold or silver coin. In other words, when it is impossible to obtain a sufficiency of cash to support labor and reward industry, then I approve of using *sound credit*, as a substitute. This idea may be aptly illustrated by a familiar example in domestic life. When bacon and beef are as scarce and hard to get as gold and silver, we are obliged to use smaller quantities of *the solids*, and larger proportions of vegetable food, to preserve health and sustain life. But, sir, among the rich valleys, the green hills, and blue mountains, in my district, where solid provisions abound, we always regard *bacon and greens* as a *constitutional currency*, and a legal tender; yes, sir, *they pass very currently*, and will *satisfy* any reasonable man. They are *drafts* that are always honored, and *bills* that are never protested. Cash and credit may be united and advantageously used together, like meat and bread, so as to go further, and supply a greater number.

The object is to multiply, increase, or render abundant, that currency which is essential to mankind, and enters into [illegible] eat, and wear, and barter. *A good* [illegible] is the true emblem of a good currency. No farmer is such a metal-loving man, as to construct that useful instrument entirely of iron. It would be too heavy, unwieldy, and expensive. That would impede, not speed the plough. A practical farmer makes the groundwork of his plough of iron, but the stock, beam, and handles may be made to advantage of good wood; they are lighter, cheaper, and more convenient. In this way every body, the poor as well as the rich, may use and own that useful instrument which cultivates the fruits of the earth. In like manner, a good currency may be made to general advantage out of precious metal and paper united; so that all who work may live, hold, and enjoy a portion of the currency, which is rendered more abundant, convenient, and useful by a *proper mixture* of suitable materials.

The planters and farmers, generally have but little direct intercourse with banks; yet, there is no class of the community who derive greater profits and advantages from *the existence* of sound banks. They want a good market to sell their cotton, grain, and other articles. The merchant obtains accommodation, and borrows fifty thousand dollars of the bank, and pays the planters and farmers that sum in bank notes for their cotton and grain. Fifty thousand dollars are then distributed and circulated in smaller sums, through smaller channels, in the country, until supply and demand have consummated their contracts, and administered comfort and convenience to all through whose hands it passed. Again, it returns to the bank, to afford accommodation and facilities to other persons and places, whose vocation and business require the helping hand of currency. Like the heart, it distributes and circulates the blood through the veins, to all and every part of the system which needs the natural currency of life.

Sound banks are useful instruments to Government, and beneficial institutions to the people—they furnish and supply capital and currency for public revenue, and private funds, to maintain and foster all the great interests of the country. Still, *I am always jealous and watchful of power*, whether it be pecuniary or political; because it is constantly liable to abuse. The *best* instruments may be applied and perverted to the *worst* of purposes. I look upon a bank just as I do upon a fire in a chimney; useful in its proper place—a good servant, but a bad master. Fire, while confined to its appropriate sphere, within limited banks and safe bounds, is very useful, and absolutely necessary to comfort, and to sustain life; and yet that very element, which cooks our daily food, may by negligence, accident, or abuse, destroy all our comfort, property, and life itself. The fault is not in the use but *abuse*, of the element employed.—When a house is burnt, or a steamboat blown up, no one thinks of abandoning the use of fire and steam. So when a bank breaks, or suspends specie payments, the fault is not owing to any radical defect in the general principle used, but is attributable to the *misapplication* and *abuse* of banking. I believe we have *entirely too many banks, too much* bank capital, and *too many different* kinds of notes circulating as money. The excesses and abuses of the system are felt and acknowledged. Reform and correction are greatly needed. The remedy and the rod are in the hands of the people themselves. I hope an enlightened public opinion will soon distinguish and separate between the *good wheat* and the *tares*. It is the duty of the Government, that creates a corporation, to see that it faithfully performs its stipulations, and redeems its promises. This General Government can, at any time, exercise a commanding control and *powerful influence*, for good or for evil, over all the money matters and banking institutions of this country.—Whenever this mighty machine, through whose treasury thirty or forty millions of dollars pass every year, *receives* the notes of any bank in payment of public dues, that single fact *inspires confidence every where*, and its bills pass currently, as if endorsed by the United States. And whenever the notes of any bank are refused at the Treasury, that moment credit and confidence are lost and withdrawn by the public. This Government holds the *standard* in law, and in *fact*, of the value of all money—its breath can make, or unmake the currency—it is *the Sun* of the monetary system—the minor State planets can do but little in general currency, without its aid and influence—it can bite and blight the summer's fruit with winter's frost—or the kindly action of this centre Sun can make "the winter of our discontent, glorious summer."

Let me illustrate. Suppose, on the first day of January last, A sells to B a tract of land for $1000; a conveyance is executed, and possession given. B paid down $500, and gave his note for $500, payable next January. When the land was sold, this Government received bank notes at the Treasury in payment of its dues. The Sub-treasury bill will now pass, and bank notes will be hereafter refused at the Treasury, and all property of the people will thereby be sunk two thirds in value. B is sued for $500, the last half of the purchase money. The very same tract of land is sold, upon a judgment and execution, to A, the plaintiff, for $300; and B yet owes him $200. Now this *rank injustice* has been produced by the action of this Federal Government *refusing to receive* the common currency of the country, and thereby *depreciated* all bank notes. B could not sell his crop for gold and silver, and A said he would take no money this Government (the standard keeper) would not receive; and thus B has been sacrificed, and rendered poor, without any fault on his part; and A has been enriched without any merit on his part. This is a very unjust and wanton interference between creditor and debtor, and a gross violation of common contracts. In this manner, those who are in debt will be fearfully pressed, and *cruelly screwed down* by federal power. Thus the people are subjected to inconveniences and losses which necessarily arise from the fluctuating policy of the Administration, and an unsound state of the currency. The evil will be extensive, and the distress general. Such experiments upon the currency may be sport to office holders, but they are death to tax payers. The Sub-treasury will create a rich harvest for federal *officers, creditors and capitalists*; while it will embarrass tax-payers, impoverish laborers, and ruin debtors. It will fill the pockets of the first class, and empty the pockets of the last, by making it *double* as hard to pay money, or taking *twice* as much labor or property to pay the debt.

It is alleged, in justification of this bill of divorce, that a large number of the banks are paralized, and have suspended specie payments. That is a violation of their charter, and a serious injury to the credit and character of their paper; therefore, *I censure and condemn any act of theirs which depreciates their notes below specie-par-value.* Before we grant this divorce, let us hear the evidence, and inquire into the true cause of the banks stopping specie payments; and I apprehend the Administration will be found *equally* censurable and responsible to the country for all consequences. I will prove this from public documents, "out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee."

In 1833, soon after the State banks were selected and appointed fiscal agents, *Mr. Taney*, then Secretary of the Treasury, gave the following instructions to banks: "*The deposites of the public money will enable you to afford increased facilities to commerce, and to extend your accommodations to individuals;*" he adds, "*he anticipates* the adoption of such a course respecting accommodation as will prove acceptable to the people, and safe to the Government." The financial officer instructed the banks to loan out the public money, "to increase the facilities to commerce, and to extend your accommodation to individuals." The banks did just exactly what they were commanded by authority to do; they loaned the public money liberally and broad-cast among the people. The Secretary of the Treasury, under the eye and advice of the President, issued an order that the public money should be loaned out. Lenders are sometimes scarce, but borrowers are always plenty.—Well, there was about forty millions of public money advertised and offered to be hired. Yes, sir, *this hard-money loving* Administration was then out in open market, *offering to loan* the people *forty millions of soft bank paper notes!!!* Now, I ask, what were the necessary and natural consequences of that liberal loaning policy?—The answer is plain and easy; *over* banking, *over*-issuing, *over*-lending, *over*-borrowing, *over*-trading, *over*-speculation. Money was so plenty that many got *over and above* their business; they quit work, and tried to live by borrowing. We had a flood of paper currency—the streams and channels of trade and commerce (having so much public money) *broke over the banks.* All excesses are hurtful—even the rain which decends from Heaven, if it comes in great floods will often postrate our crops and injure our land. Now, you perceive, the Administration in 1833 directed the deposite banks to loan liberally the public money, and thereby used and contributed their power and influence to swell and flood the whole country with spurious bank paper money. In 1836, the Executive in a public message congratulated Congress and the country, "that the State banks were *excellent* fiscal agents to the Government, they having disbursed the enormous sum of *fifty nine* millions of dollars of public money." Beside this, the President adds, "a number of the deposite banks have, with *commendable* zeal to aid in the improvement of the currency, imported from abroad at their own expenses large sums of the precious metals for coinage and circulation." Well, these State banks, when favorites, not only issued their notes on the large sum of public money in their custody, as they were instructed, but they sent to *foreign countries to borrow* large sums of specie to bank on, and issued their notes to debtors on *that borrowed capital* also; and for this they were told by the Executive, well done, good and faithful servants, you have acted with commendable zeal to improve the currency. I have now adduced proof positive, from the highest authority, that the Administration advised and approved of the banks loaning the public money *liberally* among the people. I admit distinctly the banks did wrong. They should have resisted and refused to loan more than their debtors could safely return, so as to be able at all times to redeem their notes with specie; but they yielded to the advice and influence of the Administration, *the largest depositer and creditor* interested in those institutions. Now, in the day of their trial and tribulation, they are upbraided and abused, loud and long, by those very persons who advised and approved the act before it was done.—Such conduct resembles that of an artful man who acquires influence over a female and seduces her, and then to hide his own shame, denounces and traduces her whom he betrayed. The *seducer* should never be the *traducer*. *The banks and the Administration have been twin sinners.* The banks wanted to make *large profits* out of their agency, and the Administration wanted to make *general popularity* out of their excessive liberality. When both parties are guilty, there is no just cause of divorce, and this bill ought to be dismissed and rejected.

Mr. Speaker, it affords me no pleasure to advert to the *unfortunate experiments* of the Administration on the subject of our finances and currency, and the *great errors* of the banks that have not measured their way and means by the specie standard, and therefore are unable to redeem their notes. Whenever my Government or my countrymen are *in distress*, no matter from what cause, I am ready and willing to give all the relief in my power, which *equal* justice, common right, and sound policy, may dictate. Those who administered the Government, should at all times *be identified in interest with the people;* to feel prosperity or adversity just as they do. Common feeling and common interest are the strongest bonds and surest guarantees the constituent can have and hold on his Representative. The Sub-treasury violates this primary principle. It affords relief and safety to the Government agents at the great expense and direct injury of the people. The common currency in circulation, created by the banks for the use of the people, will by the passage of this bill *be discredited*; and the bank bills which the farmer has now in his pocket-book, and reserved for his crop, will become depreciated in value. The banks are the institutions of the people, made by their laws, and for their benefit. A bank is like a market—a place where surplus provisions are carried and collected to sell and supply those who want to buy. So, also, a bank is a place where surplus money is collected and deposited *to loan* and supply those who want to borrow and need the use of money. One man has his money idle, doing nothing; another wants and needs the use of it for a time; thus, the money benefits him that lends, and him that borrows. The active circulation of money is necessary to diffuse general health and comfort, like free air and running water. If an indolent man sets all the year idle, his labor and services are lost to himself and society; just so, if one hundred dollars be locked up and lie idle one year, it will be useless and unprofitable all that time to the owner and the country.

The friends of power and privilege, who repudiate equal rights in money matters, have asked in this debate, *how* will demanding and exacting gold and silver for the Government injure the banks and the people? The answer is ready. I will tell you.—Just as taking the *solid foundation* from under a house would cause it to totter and fall. Just as taking the iron off a plough would render that instrument useless. Just as throwing the *ballast* out of a ship will cause her, in a storm, to capsize. The specie in a bank is the *ballast* that gives *credit* to the cargo and *confidence* to the crew. The ballast of a ship is often of little relative value, and yet it will safely stay the ebbs and flows of winds and waves, and gives certainty and security to a valuable stock of goods, and bills of lading worth millions.—He that is at the head and helm of our good ship of state, should *see* that the ballast is properly poised and equally adjusted. The standard bearer should perform his duty in such a manner as to uphold and regulate the currency for the Government and the people. The silver beam and golden scales erected by the Constitution, as *the true standard of uniform value*, should be so held and used as *to weigh out equal and impartial justice to all men;* but do not pervert the object, and abuse the trust, by using one kind of weights and measures for *privileged orders* of office holders, and another kind of lighter weights and smaller measures for the body of the people, who constitute the bone and sinew of the country. The Government is the trustee of the people, and I cannot consent that the agent shall have a better currency than the principal, or people.

Those who are hostile to all corporations, allege and charge that they are created for the exclusive benefit of the company, and to the great injury of the people. Is this allegation true, or not? Let us examine. All corporations *ought to be* for the general benefit of the people *first*, and then for the private benefit of the company. For instance, a railroad was generally wanted from Washington to Baltimore (forty miles) for the quick, cheap, and easy transportation of trade and travel. The people were unwilling to pay high taxes to construct such a road, and therefore *they contracted with private persons at their own expenses* to build a rail road *for the use of the public;* and agreed that the builders, in consideration of the work and labor done, and money expended thereon for the public use, should pay and reimburse themselves by charging those who used the road a certain fixed sum, or legal toll. Now, *the public* derive a great benefit from *a private work*, and the justice and equity of the plan consists in, "no use, no pay." None but those who use the road pay the company. Before this road was made under the charter granted, it took a wagon laden with produce two days to go to Baltimore, one to trade, and two to return, that is five days. Now, on the railroad, you leave at six in the morning, and in two hours you are in Baltimore; you are allowed from eight until four o'clock (all the business hours) to trade, and then return the same day from market. If any business man can now do in one day what formerly required five days, then I presume the people derive *essential* benefit from such a corporation. If it be true that "*time is money*," then four dollars out of five have been saved to the people by the company. I presume not one railroad in the United States has ever been made but by incorporated companies; single individuals have not sufficient capital; it requires "associated wealth" to construct such useful public roads, on which time and space are so easily conquerred by the power of steam. Banks are similar institutions: The first object is *to supply the people generally out of private funds*, with a sufficient quantity of sound currency of specie par value; and, in consideration of doing this, the bankers are authorized to charge those who borrow their notes certain interest, fixed by law, for the time they enjoy their use and benefit. The public are benefitted by the company furnishing captial and currency to the country. No body pays any interest for the use of bank notes, but *those only who voluntarily borrow them*. The people are not taxed to raise this capital, and no person is obliged to receive bank notes in payment of debts. Their character and currency depend on their good behaviour. But it is *the particular duty* of the Government that gave a legal existence to all such institutions *to oversee them strictly* and see that they do supply the people with notes as good as gold and silver; and whenever they disregard their solemn promises, and defraud the people, then to use the legal rod of correction, and compel obedience to law, and the performance of a high public trust, and thereby save the community from the evils and losses of a deranged and depreciated currency. Whenever this federal Government will cease its unjust and indiscriminate warfare upon *all* banks (good and bad) and the *common currency of the people*, I will go as far as any reasonable man to correct their evils and punish their abuses.—Now, I very much regret that this *Indian war of extermination* (killing all and sparing none) should be so fiercely waged against *the common currency of the whole country*, because it affords no opportunity of *destroying the tares to preserve* the wheat. Bank notes *are not paper* money; the first have a specie fund set apart to redeem them, the last has no such fund. The confederation which incorporated the *first* Bank of North America, in 1781, made and established it *to improve* the currency, and *to avoid* the use of the old State paper money, which was based on faith only without any funds to redeem it, and "faith without works is dead."

For the want of a uniform currency, a large portion of the people of this Union are doubly taxed, and pay *two* tariffs—one to Government, and one to brokers, on the difference of exchange between the place where the goods are first purchased, and where they are finally consumed.

SAFETY.

Is the public money *safer* in the hands of an *individual appointed by the President* or in the custody of good banks? That is now the question. Experience on this subject is *the best* teacher. Since the foundation of this Government, (more than fifty years,) the public money has been always kept in banks—not that our predecessors had any partiality *for the interest* of corporations, but *for the safety and security* of the public money.

The States of this Union have frequently entrusted and kept their public treasure in the hands of individuals, until they sustained *large losses*—and then they abandoned that mode, and deposited their public money *for more safe keeping* in banks. Experienced business men, when they own and have a *large sum* of money in possession, generally deposite it in banks, as places of *greater safety*, than to keep it themselves, or entrust it to the keeping of any *one* individual. When I was last in the city of New York, I called at the Pearl-street house, (a hotel) which is in the centre of wealth, and the heavy business of that emporium: there I found rich merchants *from every State* of this confederacy, with large sums of money, come to buy goods and merchandise for other cities and sections of the Union. I enquired of a very intelligent merchant from my own state, then there: "What do all you moneyed men do with your money, *to keep it safely?* Do you keep it in your trunks and pockets, or commit it to the keeping of the landlord?" He answered, "No indeed, as soon as we reach the city, we go directly to a bank, and deposite our money there, and then check for it as we need it." Now, *sir*, why did not that congress of merchants assembled at the Pearl-street house, deposite, their own private funds (worth millions) in the possession of *one* individual, the host? The answer is obvious, simply because *their money was safer* in the banks. The conduct of all those eagle-eyed merchants, who know so well how to make, and *safely keep* their own money, is the best commentary and *strongest* argument that I have ever met with against the Sub treasury, and against putting *all* the public money in the pocket of *one* man. Merchants have bestowed much reflection and attention upon the *best* and *safest* mode of keeping money—and here is the concurring testimony of practical business men, that their own private money is *safer* in the custody of banks than individuals. In the city of New York alone the public revenue amounts every year to *ten or fifteen millions of dollars*, and all to be collected in gold and silver, when this scheme shall be completed. All that large sum is to be placed in the keeping and possession of *one man*, (called the receiver general.) His key, solitary and alone, can lock and unlock the door. The friends of this bill say, the money will be all kept safe by taking bond and security, and swearing the man in whose custody it may be deposited. Paper and ink oaths are all very good in their place, but a very *insecure wall* around ten millions of gold eagles and silver dollars, when the key and keeping are committed *to one man*. "No man is perfect, no not one." The late notorious collector Swartwout, at New York, gave bond and security, and took the necessary oaths—and then (having sole possession) embezzled, stole, and ran away with *more than twelve hundred thousand dollars* of the people's taxes. Bonds and oaths may hold a man for hundreds, or a few thousands—but when you come to millions, it is like attempting to bind an elephant with *a paper string*.—Gentlemen have studied human nature to little purpose if they expect such flimsy cords to hold and secure *tons* of public treasure. You might as well turn a hungry horse into a ten acre field of new corn, and *tell him not to bite the ears*. Words are but wind, and they bind not when you attempt to *unmake* man, and set up ideal perfection. A truly honest man will not take charge of such a weight of responsibility—because he wants to keep a conscience void of offence, and live and die an honest man; while one who worships golden gods and silver images, will delight to serve so precious a deity, and would be very apt to carry his idols with him to take the tour of Europe, Swartwout-like. But "then, and in that case," this bill says, he shall be punished, and so I say. Still, I presume, we will all agree "catching comes before hanging." Swartwout knew his defalcation and embezzlement was immoral, illegal, and if he were caught he would be punished, and therefore he ran away.

The Government under which we live is based on the principle, that the *safest way* to make a public agent faithful to his trust, *is not to give him an opportunity* of playing the tyrant. The whole system of the common law is predicated on the principle, that *the best way* to make a man honest, *is not to give him a chance* of being a rogue. That honored law is intimately acquainted with the feelings and actions of the human heart—and still, it never confides in any man, *where one cent of interest* can warp and twist *his judgment*. But if you are not satisfied with the law and the testimony of human history, which to my mind are ample, and "confirmation strong as proof of Holy writ," then I will appeal to holy writ itself, and refer you to the express words of the Lord's prayer—"*lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil.*" Why are we taught by divine wisdom thus to pray? Because *the best* of men are weak, and continually liable to err; temptation is strong, and often overcomes frail human nature.—The principle and policy of the Sub-Treasury *disregards* and violates the express words of this holy prayer, and leads persons "into temptation," and *delivers* them up to evil; to that sin that doth most easily beset them; to that ruling and [illegible] passion of the age—the inordinate love of gold and silver. Human laws [illegible] to prevent, or punish crimes, but they cannot *create* a new man, or change his nature; and therefore, it is immoral and impolitic to expose him to such demoralizing consequences, and to [illegible] the public treasure by temptations and defalcations. Sad experience has clearly shown that the public treasure is insecure, and committed to *earthen vessels*, when in the hands of Sub-treasurers. The numerous and enormous defalcations, which have taken place within a few years, demonstrate the fallacy and danger of entrusting any one individual with the care and custody of the public money.

PRESIDENT'S POWER.

The principles of this bill are dangerous to public liberty, and destroys the guards, checks, and barriers, imposed by the constitution for the protection and security of the people. The President now holds and wields great power and influence *over all* the departments of this Government.—He is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The army consists of *twelve thousand and five hundred men*. The President appoints all the regular officers that command that large force. The navy consists of about *six thousand men*; and he appoints all the officers that command and govern that right arm of our national defence. The President appoints all the important civil and diplomatic officers and ministers, who administer the affairs of this great nation, *amounting to fifty or sixty thousand persons*, including the agents and contractors, who receive their places and profits under his appointees. All the enormous expenditures of this Federal Government, amounting to *thirty or forty millions of dollars every year*, pass through the pockets and fingers of the President, and those whom he appoints and wills to use and employ it. He is the fountain head of power and patronage. His single nod is good or evil, weal or woe, to thousands who seek places of honor, trust, or profit. Hence, multitudes will always be found like sunflowers, to bend under the influence of the powers that be, *to do lip service* to any President who dispenses such honorable gifts and profitable places. The President can make or unmake—put in or out of place and profit, any and all the officers I have enumerated. This is more power than any *one man* ought to possess and exercise in a Republican Government. I am jealous of power, and *especially of the one man power*. Power is intoxicating; and when all restraints on abuse are removed, who can tell what dreams may come over the head of mad ambition? I would rather draw the teeth of a lion, than depend on his good disposition for my safety and security. The President, by way of persuading us to abandon our solemn duty, and give him and his officers the privilege and power of taking and *keeping* the custody of the public money, informs us, twenty-two out of twenty-seven governments in foreign countries have adopted the plan of the Sub-treasury. It is unsafe for a free people to imitate the model of monarchs, or follow the example of Emperors. The people of Europe and Cuba, from whence the President takes his project, are not free; they do not govern themselves. No. They are governed by Kings; among them, all power is vested in *one* man. In Europe, the Kings takes as much taxes as they please—the people are burthened and oppressed with tithes and taxes *drawn from* their pockets to fill the Royal treasury. In this country, the people own all private and public money; and taxes or money should be collected in the *most* convenient and *least* oppressive way. Is it right to lock up and keep thirty or forty millions of money from circulation among the people, who own every dollar of it? Let the people have the use of their own money. Let the public money be deposited for safe keeping in sound banks, and make them *pay the Government* for the use of it. Then the public money will be safe—then those who use it will pay for it, and public taxes will be lessened by receiving interest on the sum collected—then the common circulation of currency, like good water, runs constantly in an even stream, keeps pure, and gives nourishment to thousands, avoiding all the evil effects of floods or droughts, expansions or contractions. President Jackson, in 1836, said in a message to Congress: "To retain the public revenue in the treasury, *unemployed* in any way, is impracticable. It is considered against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation. Such a treasure would doubtless be employed at some time, as it has in other countries, *when opportunity tempted ambition!*" If a private person had ten millions of dollars, he certainly would not let it lie idle; he would use it himself, or loan it to safe men, but he would never lock it up twelve months, and give the key to *one man* five hundred or a thousand miles off from him. The Receiver General, and Sub-treasurers, if they do not steal the public money, will be sure to use and speculate on it.

In 1834, the Sub treasury was condemned by the Administration, and its organ (the Globe) *truly* said, "The scheme is *disorganizing* and *revolutionary*, subversive of the fundamental principles of government, and of its practice from 1780 down to this day." "It is as palpable as the sun, that *the effect* of the scheme would be to bring the public treasury much nearer to the actual custody and control of the President than it is now, and *expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands*, where *one* cannot now reach it."

The Executive has now changed, and crossed over to the advocacy of this scheme, which was so justly condemned in 1834; and his faithful followers have crossed over too. Their votes on this question will stand recorded, like the cross keys at the cross roads, at right angles with each other.—Suppose the President were now opposed to this bill, how many votes would it receive? Very few, judging from the journal. When he did oppose it in this house, 161 *said no*, and only 33 aye. But *one* political friend of the President then said aye. The framers of our constitution *never designed* that the *sword* and the *purse* of this nation should *both* be united in the hands of *one* man.—The lever and the fulcrum were too powerful to be confined to one individual; hence the first was assigned to the Executive, and the last was committed to the [illegible] Congress. The President [illegible] limited [illegible] but, with the [illegible] of the Treasury in his hand, it [illegible] hence the [illegible] of all power, the money power, which is stronger than steam power. Mr. [illegible] the power of the Executive is [illegible] too great; "it has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." His [illegible] of appointment to all important offices is now only restrained and checked by not having the public money in his possession and keeping, to reward whom he pleases; but pass this bill, and give him the great money power, then *all* the powers of Government will be concentrated and united in one man; and *then* the President will be every inch a King.

From the National Intelligencer, [illegible]

TESTIMONY OF GEN. GAINES.

In the *St. Louis New Era* of September 3, we find a letter from Gen. E. P. Gaines, addressed to Gov. Cannon, ex-Governor of the State of Tennessee, under date of St. Louis, August 15. The main purpose of this letter appears to have been to vindicate the General's plan of a system of National Defence, by means of floating steam-batteries and national railroads, suggested by the universal introduction of steam power in contrast with the old expensive system of defence by permanent fortifications and standing armies. After concluding what he had to say to Gov. Cannon on that subject, he takes occasion to give the following testimony, valuable as coming from an experienced soldier, in relation to the merits of Gen. Harrison.

"Having disposed of the subject of my system of national defence until the meeting of the next Congress, I will now proceed to notice the efforts made by some of the party *tacticians, sappers and miners*, to misrepresent my views in respect to Major General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and, without attempting to repeat my answers to numerous questions asked me in reference to that distinguished individual, I will here state such facts as, according to the best of my recollection, will afford an accurate outline of what I have said in my answers.

"I served under the orders of Gen. Harrison in the Northwestern army during the principal part of the summer and autumn of the year 1813, during a part of which time I held the appointment of Adjutant General, which brought me to daily and often hourly intercourse with him; and though never with him in battle, I had many opportunities of witnessing his vigilant devotion to the service, and of admiring the energetic simplicity and systematic accuracy of his views, and the zeal and promptitude with which he marched to and from Fort Meigs, through deep swamps, from post to post, when momentarily expecting to enter a combined savage and British ambuscade of from four to five thousand red and white savages; from whose cannon, rifle, and tomahawk General Harrison was often protected and escorted by fewer men than the *Life Guard* who accompanied *our* distinguished Gen. Jackson upon the Seminole campaign in the year 1818, while the force opposed to him was not half as great as that with which Harrison was menaced. With an equal knowledge of Jackson and Harrison, I should be unjust to both, and false to my country, if I did not declare that, upon the occasions here alluded to, more trying to the real soldier than any thing the field of battle often presents, I have never known Gen. Jackson, whose military honors are beyond all dispute, to evince more cheerfulness under the privations of food and rest, or more intrepidity of purpose in danger, than Harrison uniformly exhibited. And although I had the deep mortification to be unable to accompany him from Detroit in the pursuit of Tecumseh and Proctor, which terminated in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, yet I was assured by Gov. Shelby and Com. Perry, than whom there never breathed truer or more chivalric spirits, that Harrison proved himself to be an able General, 'without fear and without reproach.'

"It is true that, in the early part of the war, in the fall and winter of 1812-'13—I felt, and expressed freely the apprehension, that Harrison possessed too much of the milk of human kindness, and too much caution in his movements, for an efficient United States Commander-in-Chief. I was strongly inclined to blame him for not sustaining the gallant army headed by our esteemed Winchester, defeated at the river Raisin; and for not controlling and saving the brave Dudley and his regiment on the 5th of May, at Fort Meigs. But a careful investigation of the circumstances that surrounded him convinced me that his discipline, though mild and paternal, was strictly conformable to our military law; and that without great caution, such as put it out of his power to reinforce Winchester or to save Dudley, the principal part of his disposable force would probably have been sacrificed in these or in other unavailing efforts to bring the war in the Northwest to a speedy termination by a great battle, when, at any time before Perry's victory, a great battle lost by General Harrison would have exposed to almost certain massacre hundreds of families, on hundreds of miles of a frontier more difficult to defend than any other part of the national frontier, not excepting that of Florida—a frontier where, from the great depth of rich soil and muddy roads, a forced march of a few successive days often resulted in a loss of effective strength nearly equal to that of a well-fought battle.

"I have often admitted, what I could not well conceal without flagrant injustice to the slandered patriot, that I learned in 1813 from Gen. Harrison the best lessons I had ever learned in the art of war against a savage foe—lessons precisely such as in 1818 I found Gen. Jackson zealously employed in teaching to his volunteers in the first Seminole war. To these lessons, and more especially to that terrible *theatre of savage and British war*, I am indebted for the first impressions of my system of national defence by railroads and floating batteries. With a railroad from Cincinnati to Fort Meigs, with another from Pittsburgh to Cleaveland and Sandusky, General Harrison would have triumphed over the British and Indians at one-tenth part of the expense of life and money which attended his operations without such roads.

"In the expression of my admiration of Harrison as a military commander, I am by no means disposed to compare him with Washington or Napoleon, who stand alone, unrivalled in the history of their respective countries. Compared with these extraordinary men, we can boast of no great Generals. Nor shall we probably ever see such men in our country until we see our principal seaports in the hands of foreigners, which we may very soon be obliged to witness. The seven years' war against England, France, and Russia, or a civil war, such as raged in France prior to the advent of Napoleon, would produce such men as Washington and Napoleon, I have no doubt. But a few months, or a year or two of active service, alternately against a savage or civilized foe, disregarding all the approved principles of the art of war, can never produce a great *General*, save only the *great* by comparison.—Compared with all the living Generals personally known to me, I have no doubt but that Harrison was and is the most highly qualified for command of a large army; and con[illegible] est and best for the office [illegible] mander-in-chief.

"It is well known t[illegible] that I have always [illegible] to be permitted to [illegible] President of the United [illegible] one term. I desire the [illegible] indeed because he has been [illegible] responsible body of men calling [illegible] *tional Convention of Whigs*, a [illegible]

[illegible] Constitution of the United States, which [illegible] to enable the People and the States to make election according to the laws of the land, but because I believe him to be a Whig in principle, Washington, and Pendleton, and Henry were a Democratic Whig, for his enmity against the world, but never for the purposes of an intolerant party. I wish him to be elected, because he has proved himself to be an honest man, and possesses that high degree of moral courage which will prompt him to encounter any danger to do his duty honestly and faithfully; and because I am sure he does not possess that atrocious hardihood—misnamed courage—which would prompt him recklessly to violate the Constitution. If he should be elected, I am convinced he will appoint to office no man but such as he shall be assured is honest and capable, and faithful to the Constitution and laws, and I am equally sure he will remove none from office but such as he may find to have been incompetent, or such as were appointed upon mere party principles; and, above all, he will do whatever is lawful, necessary, and proper to put the country in a state of defence and afford effective protection to the frontier settlements, and prove by his official acts, rather than by promises that may be broken, that he will be the President of the United States, and never the President of a party."

"It will be recollected by some of General Harrison's once seemingly devoted, but late questionable friends, that, while under his immediate command in 1813, I endeavored to shield him from the intrigues of some of those dangerous friends, by resisting their attempts to forestall public opinion by a lawless combination to vindicate, in idle words and opinions, his conduct, which could be vindicated in a proper manner only by actions; and which he was then preparing to vindicate, and did soon vindicate, by a vigorous movement upon the enemy. I then contended, and do still contend, that the right way to vindicate a public officer is, to suppress no fact, sustained or sustainable by truth—

'nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.'

"To give him a vigorous support by acts, rather than by words, I then withheld my signature, and strenuously opposed the signing, on the part of certain inexperienced general and field officers of the army, a paper which we could not sign without a violation of military law. But now that I am no longer under the command of Gen. Harrison—now that hundreds of acrimonious scribblers are endeavoring to cover him with defamation, and, among them, mournful to relate, one who, with slenderer claims upon the magnanimity of his enemies or the sympathy of his friends, has been himself rescued from the fangs of detraction, and honored with unmeasured tokens of approbation—one who, though deemed by his friends to have been

'Born for the universe—has narrowed his mind,
And to party given up what was meant for mankind.'

has volunteered to throw the weight of his once gigantic influence into the scale of rancorous party scandal against the honest, the amiable, the persecuted patriot, William Henry Harrison, who has calmly remained in dignified retirement for many years, and for more hard and faithful service than any United States officer now living has ever rendered has remained unrewarded and unnoticed, or noticed with the alternate smiles and buffetings of contending factions; under such circumstances, I cannot hesitate, though unsolicited by him, to write a letter for his vindication, having with equal cheerfulness, in the year 1836, at the request of Gen. Jackson, written more than one letter to vindicate his conduct against the attacks of his and my old friends."

"Tell Chapman to Crow!"—As this pression is likely to become as famous the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider," it hoves us to explain to our readers how originated. A few weeks ago, a Van ren man in Indiana, wrote to another ividual of the same party, as follows:—

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12, 1840.

Mr. Sebastian: Dear Sir—I have been in ed by a democrat that in one part of your nty thirty Van Buren men have turned for rison. Please let me know if such be the Hand this letter to Gen. Milroy. *I think a deplorable state of facts cannot exist.*— *I will visit Hancock and address the peo relative* to the policy of the democratic par I have no time to spare but *I will refuse to or sleep or rest so long as any thing can be Do for Heaven's sake stir up the demo See Chapman—tell him not to do as he heretofore. He used to create unnecessary s, by putting a bad face upon our prospects.* him *he must crow.* We have had much to (over.) will ensure this county to give a democratic ority of 230 votes. Spare no pains. Write instanter.

GEORGE PATTINSON."

M. Greenfield.

NEW YORK.

A Letter to the Editors of the National elligencer, from the interior of New rk, and from a source of the highest pectability, in which they have entire fidence, says, under date of August 27, You need have no fear of the result in w York. Her democracy is thoroughly aroused, and she will give a majority of en thousand votes for the patriot Harrison. I have never seen so much enthusm, and all the indications point clearly he election of Harrison and Tyler.

NERAL HARRISON'S RESIGNATION.

The following extract is taken from a let addressed to Gen. Harrison, in May, 14, by his military staff on learning his ermination to resign his commission.— er speaking of the triumph achieved by H. and of "the blessings imparted by to a frontier where there had been no ce for twenty years," they say:

"Although your country has a right to im your assistance in her struggles, and are bound to afford it upon honourable nciples, and however your retirement y deprive her *of her greatest chieftain*, , under existing circumstances, we can but approve your determination. *Deived, as you are, of the most important rogatives attached to your commission, thout the exercise of which no officer could rve with honor to himself or advantage to country*, and acting, as you lately have , under circumstances having no paral is military usage, it became the *first eral* in the nation to protest against the eration, and, if possible, arrest the pro of a system equally novel and danger , and unquestionably the cause of the ters, defeats, and disgraces of the army. dignified forbearance which marks your duct under present difficulties is a source satisfaction to your friends, and your couny will approve your motives, when she is rmed of the causes which have compelled to resign. But a little while, and the cessity to conceal your motives will . Then an impartial world ank you with Fabius and

abin in a late Whig with a Martin box fas down, and bearing in's gone." This will be riate inscription *after the* t.—*Danville Reporter.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, October 1, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District.	Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.	
2d	"	Gen. JAMES WELLBORN, of Wilkes.
3d	"	DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
4th	"	DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5th	"	JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6th	"	HON. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7th	"	JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8th	"	DR. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th	"	CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th	"	Col. WM. L. LONG, of Halifax.
11th	"	WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th	"	THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons.
13th	"	JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14th	"	JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15th	"	DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

Election the 12th of November.

The Public Meeting announced to take place at Jas. C. Montgomery's on the 23rd instant, will be held on the 16th as it interferes with the meeting to be held in Anson on the 23rd. The Meeting will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. J. Alexander and J. W. Osborne, Esqs., besides the other gentlemen named are expected to be present.

Ourselves.—The present Number is the commencement of the Eleventh Volume since the establishment of the Journal, and although it has not been such, at all times, as we could wish, still it was as good as under all the circumstances of our situation we could make it. We have had the misfortune since our residence in this county to differ with a majority of the People on National Politics, and although this majority are great professed lovers of the Constitution, which guarantees to all a freedom of thought and speech, yet but few of them have had liberality enough to lend us their aid in sustaining our establishment. We have therefore been obliged to depend nearly entirely on our own party for the support we have received—and we must say that *they* appear not to feel the necessity of granting efficient aid to the support of the undertaking, but many send off to other places for papers, when they might get as good at home if properly encouraged—but we hope a change will come over the "spirit of their dream," and that as we believe Gen. Harrison will be elected, we hope hereafter to be in the majority, as we are convinced that by his care and attention to the welfare of the country, that his bitterest opponents will be constrained to admit that they have been deceived in the man. To such of our friends as have stuck to us we return our thanks.

"Watchman what of the night?"

NEWS FROM MAINE!

We are glad to have it in our power to give this week to our Whig friends the most cheering News from the election in Maine. This State has for a number of years been tied to the car of the powers that be, so much so, that both Whigs and Locos conceded that Mr. Van Buren would without doubt get the vote of the State, but quite a different aspect is presented after the election. Instead of Mr. Van Buren getting the State the Whigs have elected a *Whig Senate, Whig House of Representatives*, and a *majority of Congressmen*, being a gain of 3, and a probability of electing a Whig Governor, for although the Whigs claim the election of Kent, we understand that a passenger in the Stage brought the information (founded on a letter from Amos Kendall, received in Salisbury, and questionable authority at best) that Fairfield was elected by a majority of 300. Cumberland county has given a Whig majority. This county has been the Thermopylæ of the State. It was the first county in New England which gave the Electoral vote for Andrew Jackson, and from that time to the present the party in power have called the county the "*Star in the East.*" "*The Star in the East*" we hope she is; and like that which led the wise men of the East of old, we hope she is but leading the way to victory.

O. K.

Correspondence of the Atlas.

BANGOR, Sept. 15.

The returns from our Congressional district are all in, and the Hon. Elisha H. Allen is certainly elected.

The Eastern stage driver brings intelligence that the gain in favor of Noyes for Congress is 570, as far as heard from and a letter to the postmaster of this city states that Noyes is probably elected. I think there cannot be any doubt of this. The revolution is onward, and Maine, injured and abused, is redeemed. Nobly have the independent freemen of our state answered the call made upon them by the Democracy of the Union. The star of the East is in the ascendant, and the electoral vote of Maine is certainly for Harrison and Tyler.

So that the result is that five Whigs and but two Loco Focos are returned to Congress. In Oxford, no choice. The present Congress contains but two Whigs.

The Senate contains 17 Whigs and but 8 Loco Focos; last year 8 Whigs, 17 Loco Focos.

The Whigs will have a large majority in the H. of Representatives.

A Whig United States Senator is therefore certain.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday noon, 16th.

I cannot describe to you the joy that animates every bosom at the glorious result in Maine.—We have the Senate and the House without doubt, and the Locos concede to us the Governor.—Maine is good for 8,000 for Harrison. They rush to our ranks so fast now that we begin to think of putting up the bars.

GLORIOUS! GLORIOUS! GLORIOUS!

ONE FIRE MORE! A little later—1 o'clock—Old Somerset has returned a Whig Representative from every town in the county but one.

Our streets are filled with a happy people—shouts and congratulations are heard from thousands that Maine is free. We took the stump previous to the elections, and you see the result.—The Whigs only want their principles extensively promulgated to be generally embraced.

We annex the recapitulation of the tables given in the Portland Advertiser of Thursday, as they differ somewhat from those in the Atlas.

	1839.		1840.	
	Kent.	Fairf'd.	Kent.	Fairf'd.
York, (complete)	3607	4852	4527	5418
Cumberland, "	5064	6160	6679	6481
Waldo,	1889	4367	2497	4838
Lincoln, all but 1 tn.	4582	4375	6700	4989
Hancock, do. 15 ts.	1023	985	1476	1263
Kennebec, do.	5595	3397	6820	3632
Oxford, do. 9 ts.	2170	4134	2723	4365
Somerset, do. 6 ts.	2592	2061	3214	2119
Penobscot, do. 3 ts.	3146	4021	3962	4024
Piscataquis " 2 ts.	977	1058	1462	1103
Franklin, " 10 ts.	897	1137	1145	1221
Washington, " 15 ts.	993	863	1493	1073
	32,536	37,410	42,235	40,619
		32,536	40,619	
		4,874	1,616	
		1,616		
		6,490		

Aroostook, no returns.

Kent's majority in the above	1616
Whig gain do do	6490

CONGRESS.

The Whigs have in all probability, elected five members of Congress, viz: William Pitt Fessenden, in Cumberland; George Evans, in Kennebec; Benjamin Randall, in Lincoln; Elisha H. Allen, in Somerset and Penobscot, and Mr. Noyes in Hancock and Washington. The administration have succeeded in electing Mr. Clifford, in York county, and General Marshall in Waldo. In Oxford county there is no choice.

Mr. Graham's Speech.—We lay before our readers this week Mr. Graham's Speech. We hope its length will not prevent any one from giving it an attentive perusal, for in our humble opinion it is one of the plainest and most practical speeches we have seen on the subject—it comes home to every man and there is none who will read it free from prejudice but must admit that the Sub-Treasury plan is not the thing "*it is cracked up to be.*" Mr. Graham fully satisfies us how far the framers of the Constitution were in favor of a *hard money Currency*. Read it fellow citizens and ponder well on the information it contains.

Gen. Gaines' Testimony.—We invite the attention of our readers to the testimony of Gen. Gaines in a preceding column. It is the testimony of one gallant soldier in favor of another—one who richly deserves the meed of praise, but who, because he has suffered his friends to use his name in trying to turn out the Goths from the Capital of our country has had heaped upon him the vilest epithets, but the testimony referred to must raise the gallant Harrison in the estimation of every true patriot. How much more to the honor of Gen. Jackson would it have been, could he say nothing in praise of Gen. Harrison, if he had remained silent, it was uncalled for, and silence would not have derogated from his character; but when it is known that he tried to withhold the meed of approbation from the Father of our Country, need we be surprised at his dislike to Gen. Harrison when it is known that he disapproved of his conduct in Florida.

Fire.—We are called upon again to announce that our town has been visited by fire. On Monday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the alarm was given, which originated in the Blacksmith Shop of Mr. Charles Overman. The Shop was entirely consumed with most of his tools. It is hard to tell how the fire caught as there had been none on the forge where it was first seen for two or three hours before night, and we think, from this fact and the secure situation of the forge, there is a strong presumption that it was set on fire. Providence has again favored us, as the night was calm, or else we might have had to record a more destructive fire.

The Loco Focos are making preparations to Celebrate the Battle of King's Mountain on the 7th instant, and the report is in circulation that Gen. Jackson will be there. It all wont do, gentlemen, the "roar of the Lion" has lost its effect, the sceptre has passed away from him and with it his influence.

Elections takes place this month in the following States, viz: Maryland and Arkansas on the 5th; South Carolina on the 12th; Ohio and Pennsylvania on the 13th.

Major Eaton is said to have come out in favor of Gen. Harrison.

New Cotton.—The first bale of new Cotton received this season, was brought to town on Saturday last, by Mr. Buie of Robeson county.—*Fay. Obs.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

We are gratified to state that Maj. Robert W. Haywood, of this City, has been appointed Adjutant General of the State vice Gen. Daniel, dec'd. Maj. H. is the graduate of a Military School, and well qualified to discharge the duties of the appointment.—*Ral. Reg.*

Another precious passage.—The chivalrous Gov. Poindexter, of Mississippi, being lately on a visit to the Warm Springs, in Virginia, was called upon to express his sentiments concerning Gen. Harrison. He obeyed the call, and in reference to the course of General Harrison, on the Missouri question, Gov. P. observed that he was standing at the side of the Old Hero when he gave his vote on that momentous question; and that General Harrison said to him personally, "I know that I shall sacrifice my popularity with my constituents, by the course I am about to pursue. But I will sooner incur the sacrifice than the constitution of my country shall be violated."

Boys do you hear that?—An accident, which might have proved very disastrous, occurred on Sunday afternoon last at Westminster, Carroll county, Md. The particulars, as we gather them from an eye witness, are these: On Saturday last a number of Loco Focos met at Westminster to have some speechifying, &c. and then to raise a *hickory pole*, in honor of the "successor," which they did 157 feet high, with streamers, flags, &c. On Sunday afternoon (the very next day) the heavens frowned upon this inappropriate emblem of the gold spoon candidate, and a blast from a thunder cloud broke it off about 17 feet from the ground, when it *fell*, with a terrible and ominous crash, *full length towards Kinderhook! Nuf Ced!*—*Log Cabin Advocate.*

Whig Zeal.—We are informed, says the Boston Courier, that a worthy citizen of Belchertown resolving to be present at the Bunker Hill Convention, and being disappointed in his arrangement for a conveyance, *walked the whole distance to the city*, although bending under the weight of *sixty* years!—*Wil. Chron.*

From the Whig and Journal (Easton, Pa.)

A PRECIOUS CONFESSION.

Although it had been long known that many of the defalcations of the Van Buren office holders, was owing to the well known practice of selecting political partizans for office, without regard to their honesty or moral worth; yet the public avowal of that notorious and infamous fact, had never been made until now.

LOOK HERE.

Gen. Jackson in his communication of the 4th of August, 1840, says—"It would be easy to show from the life of Edward Livingston that the default here alluded to (in Mr. Clay's address) was one which did not prejudice the moral character or lesson the high standing, which he enjoyed at the time." Whereas the fact is, that several persons now living at Easton, well remember that Edward Livingston Attorney of the United States for the district of New York, immediately after his default, for about $100,000, went clandestinely to the city of New Orleans, then a French territory, as was supposed, to avoid prosecution; and instead of being considered untainted in his moral character, was spoken of with less respect than an Arnold or a Burr, on all occasions and almost every where—and if he had been caught, there is little doubt, but that he would have been imprisoned, as a fraudulent, if not a perjured public officer. So says

A WHIG.

A Contrast.—An old Revolutionary Soldier—a Frenchman—one of the gallant band who came to our aid under the entreaties and encouragement of Lafayette, recently passed through this county. He was old, feeble and trembling, and his form bent under the winters of many years.—He had been to Washington City, for the purpose of doing some business relative to his pension, in the course of which he had an interview with the President, either connected with his business, or out of respect to his official character.

During the whole of the interview, the old man says the President was stiff, reserved and haughty. He never offered his hand—he asked no question—he spoke not a word of encouragement or comfort to the soldier,—but addressed his conversation wholly to the finely dressed gentlemen who were in and out of the room while the business was transacted, and let the feeble steps of the old man totter away unheeded.

Mark the difference.

The Frenchmen, while on his way up the Ohio river, stopped to see General Harrison, of whom he had heard so much in former times, as well as more recently. No sooner did Harrison see his papers and learn his history, than he gave him a hearty shake of his hand, sat down by his side and conversed with him about the eventful history in which he had participated. Gen. H. compelled the soldier to partake of his hospitalities that day, and on the morning sent him on his way rejoicing.

This Revolutionary Soldier has grown up with our country. He says that he has voted for Washington, for Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. He intends, if his days shall be lengthened, to give his last and most cherished vote for the Hero of Tippecanoe.—*Huron County (Ohio) Reflector.*

Candor and truth where least expected.—An original article in the Evening Post makes the following frank admissions, in regard to the character of General Harrison and the calumnies by which he has been assailed:—"*He has been all his life a brave, and well meaning and honest man, and the charges that have been made to the countrary are* PARTY SLANDERS, *unworthy of the features of our cause.*"—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Strong Language.—Sam'l Cushman, who, during the last war, said "*he hoped to God every American who crossed the lines into Canada would leave his bones there,*" has been appointed a Receiver of Public Moneys by Martin Van Buren.

From the Raleigh Register.

GREAT WHIG CONVENTION.

The Raleigh Tippecanoe Club having originated the call for a Convention of the Whigs of North Carolina, on the 5th day of October, and as that call has been responded to with a promptness and liberality characteristic of the spirit with which the great battle is to be fought and won on the 12th day of November, and as our Whig brethern throughout the state have manifested their intention to unite with us in commemorating the anniversary of the splendid achievement of the gallant Harrison on the 5th of October, 1813, and to mingle their congratulations with ours, on account of the recent Whig victories, in the contest now going on for Constitutional Freedom, under the administration of a Republican Government, and as we confidently hope and believe that there will be a "mighty meeting of the Whigs" on that day, we take great pleasure in inviting ALL to come and participate in that great Jubilee.

Preparatory to an entertainment worthy of the glorious cause in which we are engaged, we desire to make known:

That we have specially invited every Whig Member of Congress, the five disfranchised Whigs of New Jersey; the Whig candidates for Electors in this state, and in several of the adjacent states; and many distinguished men throughout the Union.

That as a portion of the great brotherhood of Whigs, we cordially approved a call for the Convention, that we unite with the Whig Central Committee in requesting ALL TO COME, and as the Tippecanoe Club of the City which has been honored as the place where the Convention is to assemble, we invite a full attendance from every county in the state.

That we shall provide a plain Republican Dinner, to be served up at 12 o'clock, on the 5th of October, around which we hope to see assembled at least ten thousand of the Farmer Yeomanry of the state, the bone and sinew of all good Representative Governments.

That though we disclaim all right to invite such of our fellow citizens as differ with us in our views of the policy for the administration of our government, yet, trusting that such a difference of opinon does not produce a difference of principle, it will afford us a gratification if such of our adversaries as may choose, come and hear calmly our grounds and reasons of complaint, and should any be convinced that we are fighting for Constitutional Liberty, National Honor, and the Rights of the People, and desire to volunteer under our flag, we will cheerfully extend to them the privileges of the Convention, our hospitalities and the right hand of fellowship.

That it is with pleasure we have heard, that at primary meetings in some of the counties every Whig was appointed a delegate.

That hoping to have a much larger assemblage than can be suitably accommodated in the city, we request the favor of our friends from the adjoining counties to bring in their wagons such articles of comfort and convenience as they can, without too much trouble on their part.

That our distinguished fellow member, the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, is unanimously requested to welcome our guests to the hospitalities of the County, and City, and to make such remarks as the occasion, the spirit of the times, and condition of the country may seem to him to require.

That our President be requested to have these proceedings published, in order that they may attain a full circulation through out the state.

H. W. MILLER, *President.*

A. Wallaims, } *V. Presidents.*
T. M. Oliver, }
S. W. Whiting, } *Secretaries.*
A. F. Hughes, }

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.

The papers from the interior are replete with the most doleful lamentations on account of the enormous injuries which the Cotton Crop is said to have sustained by the ravages of worms and caterpillars, some of them go far enough to assert that only half a crop will be made, and rumor with her thousand tongues is in a very fair way of devouring the balance. Our duty as public journalists, requires us to be perfectly candid and not to give way to the idle reports of the day which to-morrow will in all probability refute, and for this reason we would remark, and unhesitatingly affirm, that these accounts are greatly exaggerated, and in the end are calculated to produce more injury than good to the planter. An undue rise and inflation of prices, brought about by other causes than the immutable laws of supply and demand, which are the only regulators of the value of every article, can be only temporary, and the reaction consequent thereon, is the more terrible and extensive in its ramifications and must ultimately fall with tenfold severity on the producer. Reports similar to these are invariably in circulation at this season of the year, and are as invariably refuted by a crop larger than the most sanguine would anticipate. We believe that these remarks are called for at the present moment, deprecating as we do in the most severe terms, any means that may be resorted to, to impart an artificial value to our great staple, as productive of the most serious consequence.—*Bee.*

Another Victim!—Rebecca Saunders was found dead in her house in this City, a day or two since. Suspicions of violence were entertained at first, but on examination, the Jury of Inquest were convinced that she came to her death by Intemperance, and accordingly gave their verdict to that effect.—*Ral. Reg.*

A new trick.—Bicknell's Reporter states that a counterfeiter has been passing through Ohio, who not only circulated fraudulent bills, but produced a counterfeit copy of "Bicknell's Reporter," by way of proving that they were good.

Hamburg, Sept. 8.—A large quantity of Cotton arrived in market this week, and was met with animated feeling by our buyers. Sales have been made as high as 9½ cents, and we have no doubt that higher prices could be obtained for a choice [illegible] We have no alteration to notice in other articles, and refer our readers to quotations.

Columbus, (Ga.) August 28.—*New Cotton.*—The first bale of new Cotton was received at the Warehouse of Wm. P. Young, Esq. on Monday last. It was grown by Mr. Newton Freeman, of Russell County, and was sold at 8½ cents.

The Worm has commenced its ravages upon the Cotton. A gentleman from the country informs us that a very large proportion of his crop has already been destroyed. The misfortune, he assures us, is general.

MARRIED

In Cabarrus county, on the 22d ult., by John Still, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM H. WILLIFORD, of Rowan county, to Miss MARGARET E., daughter of Henry Goodnight of Cabarrus.

Also, in Rowan county, on the 24th ultimo, by Allen Rose, Esq., Mr. DAVID WILKINSON, of Concord, to Miss LUCY ANN WILLIFORD, of Rowan.

In Yorkville, on 23d ult., by the Rev. William M. Wightman, the Rev. JAMES W. WELLBORN to Miss MINERVA, eldest daughter of Gordan Moore, dec'd.

DIED

In this county, on the 15th ult., Mr. JOSEPH BIGHAM, aged about 80. He was a Soldier in the Revolution and was a true Whig at the time of his death.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—SEPTEMBER 23.

Brandy, Peach,	a 50	Feathers,	35 a 37½
do Apple,	37 a 42	Iron,	5 a 5½
Bacon,	9 a 10	Molasses,	33 a 37½
Beeswax,	a 25	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	75 a
do Bagging,	16 a 22	do in sacks,	$2½ a 2½
Corn,	50 a	Wheat,	85 a
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	30 a
Flour,	$4½ a $5½	Wool,	15 a 20

CAMDEN—SEPTEMBER 12.

Bacon,	8 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	8 a 9
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 8
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 56
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	7 a 9	Sugar,	10 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$3½ a
Corn,	62 a 75	do. bulk,	$1 a
Flour,	5½ a 6	Tallow,	10 a 11½

CHARLESTON—SEPTEMBER 19.

Bacon,	6½ a 13	Lard,	12½ a 13
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 23	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	19 a 12	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	7 a 8½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7¾
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	$3½ a $3¾
Corn,	58 a 60	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	5½ a 6½	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	30 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	24 a 26	Loaf and Lump	14 a 11
do N. O.	27 a 29	Teas,	45 a $1

18 or 20 Negroes FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by the subscribers, at the Plantation of Adam A. Springs, dec'd., three miles South from Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October next,

18 or 20 valuable NEGROES,
Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,
Horses, Cows, and Hogs,
A quantity of CORN and OATS,
And some Household Furniture.

Terms—twelve months' credit, the purchaser giving bond with two good securities.

ELI HOYLE, } *Administrators.*
AND'W. GRIER, }

Sept. 29, 1840. 13

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the 13th of October next, a valuable Plantation, six miles from Charlotte, lying on both sides of the Providence road, containing between 2 and 300 acres,—about 25 or 30 cleared—well-timbered and well-watered. On the premises is a dwelling house and other out houses and a fine orchard, and some fine meadow land unimproved. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine the land. Terms easy and will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN M. SWANN.
LINIRO SWANN.

Sept. 23, 1840. 2w

N. B. The land will be sold privately before the day of sale if any person should desire it.

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he is carrying on the above Business, on Main-street, nearly opposite to Mr. Kerr's Tavern. SADDLES will be manufactured principally by Andw. Montgomery, whose work is well known throughout the country. From his experience and punctuality he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

GREEN HIDES and all kinds of merchantable PRODUCE will be taken in payment. Also, a boy about the age of 15 years, of good character, will be taken as an apprentice.

ROBT. JOHNSON.

Sept. 21, 1840. 53tf

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq. offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unne [illegible] that they are ready to do the best [illegible] section of North Carolina. Having [illegible] ed with the firm of long and success [illegible] in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, as far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamison & Co., in the house lately occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favors.—Having disposed of his establishment, it becomes necessary to [illegible] business without delay. It is expected that those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, by Cash or Note—the Cash would be preferred, as it takes that article to satisfy Journeymen and Merchants. All accounts not settled by the first of February will be handed over for collection.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Bethune & Johnson having succeeded me in the business, I heartily recommend them to my friends and the public as competent workmen, accommodating and punctual. I have no hesitation in saying that the firm will give more general satisfaction than has ever been given heretofore. I intend to remain with them for some time for the purpose of closing my business.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

N. B. Flour, Pork, Butter, Bacon, &c. &c. taken in payment for work.

Land for Sale.

I WILL Sell my plantation lying 8 miles South of Charlotte, on the Providence road, lying on the waters of McCalpin's Creek containing 160 acres, adjoining the lands of Joseph Patterson, John Williamson, [illegible] and others. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine it, as I am determined to give a bargain. Terms to suit purchasers.

J. P. ROSS.

Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

Lancaster C. H.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has again taken this establishment and it is now open for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. He embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to a generous public, for the very liberal support his house has heretofore sustained, and pledges himself, to use his best exertions, to render the stay of those who may favor him with their company agreeable.

L. SECRIST.

Sept. 12, 1840. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Asher Jones, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and as his affairs is left in such a state as to render it [illegible] for him to ascertain who are indebted to the estate, he hopes if there is any one indebted to it they will have the honesty to make it known so as to enable him to pay the debts.

THOS. J. HOLTON.

May 12, 1840.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Lincolnton, Sept. 2, 1840.

To all Officers of the 4th Division of North-Carolina Militia.

IN obedience to law, it becomes my duty to issue and publish the regulations of the Uniform, to be worn by all Officers of whatever title or grade within the borders of said Division, which regulations you are hereby commanded to strictly observe and obey, under the penalties thereunto annexed, as you find spread upon your Statute Books for each Officer's information. The commandants of each regiment are commanded to enforce the following plan of Dress throughout their respective corps.

BALIS M. EDNEY,
Major General of the 4th Division.

3.—*A Brigadier General.*

DRESS AND UNDRESS.

The same as for a *Major General*, excepting that the coat is to have ten buttons on the breast in pairs.

Epaulettes—the same, excepting that there shall be one star on the straps, instead of two.

Plume—the same as to the materials and form, excepting that the colors will be red and white, the white tip half the length.

Frock Coat for General Officers—blue cloth, two rows of buttons, placed according to rank, as on the dress coat; stand up collar of dark blue velvet; cuffs, also of blue velvet; lining, black silk or blue cloth; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with one button at the hip and one at the end of each pocket, making four buttons on the back and skirts of the coat.

8.—*Officers of the General Staff.*

DRESS.

Officers of the General Staff, with the exception of the Engineers, Topographical Engineers, and [illegible], having rank as such, and below the rank of Generals, will wear a uniform coat corresponding with that of the General's, excepting that it will be single breasted, with a row of nine buttons, placed at equal distances; the collar to be [illegible]; the [illegible] to extend [illegible] inches [illegible]; the cuffs also blue.

Epaulettes—according to rank, as hereafter described.

Buttons—gilt, convex, same as general officers.

[illegible]

Plume—[illegible] feather, the same as for [illegible] officers, with the distinction of colors [illegible] the department of the staff, as below.

Sword Knot—gold lace strap, with gold bullion tassel.

[illegible] The same as for the general officers.

[illegible] blue cloth, with two stripes of gold embroidery [illegible]

UNDRESS.

Coat—as prescribed for *dress*, but without the buff.

Trousers—as prescribed for *dress*, but without the stripe.

Epaulettes
Buttons
Hat
Loop and Cockade
Tassels
Plume
} The same as in Dress Uniform.

Cravat or stock
Boots
Spurs
Sword and scabbard
Sword-knot
Belt (black patent leather) or lace
Gloves
} The same as in Dress Uniform.

Frock Coat for staff officers under the rank of general officers; dark blue cloth, single breasted, with stand up cloth collar; cloth cuffs, regulation button; one row of nine buttons on the breast; lining and buttons on skirt same as general officers.

Cloak for general and general staff officers—blue cloth, lined with buff.

Plumes—for the different departments of the staff, the Adjutant General, Inspector General, Aides-de-camp, and officers attached to the General in Chief—yellow plume, like that prescribed for a Major General commanding an army.

Plumes—Aides-de-Camp and officers attached to a Major General—the same plume as for a Major General.

Plumes—Aides-de-Camp and officers attached to a Brigadier General—the same plume as for a Brigadier General.

Plumes—officers of the Quarter Master's Department, including the Quarter Master General—a light blue plume, of the same materials and form as that prescribed for general officers.

Plumes—Officers of the Subsistence Department, including the Commissary General of Subsistence—of the same form and materials as that of the Quarter Master's Department; half blue and half white; tip, white, half the length.

10.—*Artillery.*

Coat—dark blue cloth, double breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row, at equal distances; the distance between the rows four inches at top, and two inches at bottom, measuring from the centre or eyes of the buttons; standing collar, to meet in front with hooks and eyes, and to rise no higher than to permit the free turning of the chin over it; two loops, four and a half inches long, on each side of the collar, with one small uniform button, at the end of each loop; the collar edged all round with red; plain round cuff, three inches deep; slashed flap on the sleeve, six and a half inches long, and two-eighths of an inch wide at the points, and two inches wide at the narrowest part of the curve; four loops and four small buttons on the slashed flap on the sleeve, for field officers; for Captains, a sleeve of the same fashion, but the slash only four and a half inches long, with three loops and three small buttons; and for subalterns, a slash sleeve of three and a half inches long, with two loops and two small buttons; loops to be placed at equal distances; slashed flap on the skirt, with four loops and large buttons; the slashed flaps on the sleeve and skirts to be edged with red on the sides and indented edge; two large buttons at the waist; skirt to extend to within three and a half inches of the bend of the knee; red kerseymere turnbacks and skirt linings; gold embroidered shell and flame at the bottom of the skirts; loops on the collar and those to be of gold lace, half an inch wide, and the entire loop not to exceed one and a quarter inches in breadth, the coat to be lined with red.

Epaulettes—according to rank and pattern, as hereafter described.

Button—gilt, convex, seven-eighths of an inch diameter; device, a spread eagle with shield.

Caps—black beaver, seven and a half inches deep, with lackered sunk tip, seven and a half inches diameter, with a band of black patent leather to encircle the bottom of the cap; black patent leather peak, gilt eagle, and cross cannons and number of regiment; a strap of black patent leather, fastened to each side of the cap, to be worn under the chin.

Plume—red cock feathers, falling from an upright stem, eight inches long, with a gilt socket.

Trousers—from the 1st of October to the 30th of April, white and light blue mixture cloth, producing the effect of a sky-blue, to come well down over the boots, and made perfectly plain, except a red stripe down the outer seam, one and a half inches wide, and welted at the edges; from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, white linen or cotton, without the stripe.

Boots—ancle or Jefferson.

Sword and scabbard—according to pattern furnished by the Ordnance Department.

Waist-belt—white leather, two inches wide, with sliding frog, to be worn over the coat, and clasped in front with a round clasp, according to pattern to be furnished by the Ordnance Department.

Sash—crimson silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice round the waist and to be tied on the left hip; the pendant part to be uniformly one foot in length from the tie.

Stock—black silk.

Gloves—white.

Frock Coat—dark blue cloth, single breasted, with ten large regimental buttons down the front at equal distances, and two small regimental buttons at the fastening of the cuffs; plain stand up collar; two large buttons at each pocket in the skirt, one of which at the hip, and the other at the bottom of the fold of the pocket, making four buttons behind; lining of the coat, blue.

Cloak—blue lined with scarlet shalloon; walking length; clasp ornaments at bottom of collar, gilt eagle, with chain.

Forage cap—according to pattern.

Spurs for mounted Officers—yellow metal or gilt.

Sword knot—crimson and gold, with bullion tassel.

12.—*Infantry.*

Coat—the same pattern as that of the artillery; to be of dark blue cloth, lined with white serge; edged with white kerseymere where the artillery coat is edged with red; turnback and skirt lining of white kerseymere; skirt ornament, silver embroidered bugle; the lace to be silver; buttons, silver plated, of the same device, size and shape, as those for artillery.

Epaulettes—according to rank and pattern, as hereafter described.

Cap—same as the artillery, except the ornaments, which are a silver bugle, number of regiment, surmounted by a gilt eagle.

Plume—white cock feathers, falling from an upright stem, eight inches long, with a gilt socket.

Trousers—the same as the artillery, except that the stripe on the mixture trousers to be of white kerseymere.

Boots
Sword and scabbard
Waist belt and plate
Sword knot
Sash
} Same as for the artillery.

Stock
Gloves
Spurs for mounted officers
} Same as for the artillery.

Frock Coat—same as for the artillery, except the button, which will be the regimental button.

Cloak—same as for the artillery, except the lining, which will be white shalloon.

Forage cap—according to pattern.

13.—*Dragoons.*

[illegible] dark blue cloth, double-breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row, at equal distances, [illegible] fashion of the coat described for the [illegible], except that the buttons are to be gilt, the lace gold, the collar, cuffs and turnbacks, yellow, the skirts to be ornamented with a star instead of a bugle, and the length of the skirt to be what is called three-quarters. The slash flap on the skirt and sleeve to correspond with that of the infantry; the slash on the sleeve to designate rank in the same manner; the collar to be trimmed with lace, two loops on each side of the collar, with small uniform buttons at the [illegible] end of the loops.

[illegible]—according to the established [illegible] the bullion to be yellow, and according to [illegible] no number on it.

[illegible] a spread eagle, with [illegible]

Trousers—for the company officers, blue gray mixture, of the same color as that for the infantry, with two stripes of yellow cloth, three-fourths of an inch wide, up each outward seam, leaving a light between.

Field Officers and adjutant, dark blue cloth, with two stripes of gold lace up each outward seam, three-fourths of an inch wide, leaving a light between. For the summer, all officers to wear plain white drilling.

Cap—of the same material as that for the infantry, but according to a pattern furnished; to be ornamented with a gilt star, silver eagle and gold cord; the star to be worn in front, with a drooping white horse hair pompon; the field officers to have a *small* strip of red hair, to show in front of their pompons.

Aiguillette—of twisted gold cord, with gilt tags, to be worn under the epaulette of the right shoulder, will distinguish the field officers and commissioned staff.

Boots—ankle.

Spurs—yellow metal.

Sabre—steel scabbard, half basket hilt, gilt with two fluted bars on the outside, fish skin gripe, bound with silver wire, and of the pattern deposited with the Ordnance Department.

Knot—gold cord with acorn end.

Sash—silk net, deep orange color, and like that of the infantry, as to shape and size; to be tied on the right hip; to be worn only when in full dress, or when directed by the commanding officers.

Waist-belt—black patent leather, one and a half inches wide, with slings, hooks, and plate, like those of the general staff, omitting on the plate the letters U. S. and inserting the letter D within the wreath.

Stock—black silk.

Gloves—white.

Horse Furniture.

Housing—blue cloth, with gold lace border, for the field officers and commissioned staff, one and a half inches wide, and yellow cloth border, of the same width, for company officers.

Bridle—black leather.

Mountings—all metallic mountings, stirrups, bits, &c. of saddle and bridle, to be of yellow metal.

Non-commissioned Officers, Buglers, and Privates of Dragoons.

Coat—dark blue cloth short coat, double-breasted, with yellow collar, cuffs, turnbacks, and brass shoulder-knots, of the exact cut and fashion of the one furnished the Clothing Bureau. Sergeants to wear chevrons of three bars, points towards the cuff, on each sleeve, above the elbow; Corporals, two bars. The collar of the Chief Musician and Sergeant's coats to be trimmed with yellow worsted binding, after the style of the officers. Musician's coats to be of red cloth, yellow turnbacks and cuffs.

Trousers—same material as for other corps, but cut and made after the style and fashion of a pair furnished the Clothing Bureau. [illegible] to have two yellow stripes three-fourths of an inch wide, up each outward seam, [illegible] light between. Corporals and privates, one yellow stripe up each outward seam. [illegible] to be in advance of the seam.

Jacket—blue cloth for winter, white [illegible] for summer, stand up collar; trimmed with yellow worsted binding, like Sergeant's coat, single breasted, one row of buttons in front. These jackets are to be made of cloth of the quality used for the old uniform coats.

Cap—same material as for other corps, but the pattern, ornaments and trimmings, like those furnished the Clothing Bureau. Drooping white horse-hair pompon.

Great coat—same materials as for other corps—stand up collar, double-breasted, cape to reach down to the cuff of the coat, and to button all the way up.

Boots—ankle.

Forage cap—black leather, like patterns furnished Clothing Bureau.

14.—*Badges to Distinguish Rank.*

EPAULETTES.

Of general officers—as above described.

Of a Colonel—bright bullion, half an inch diameter, three inches and a half long; plain lace strap, ornamented with an embroidered spread eagle; the number of the regiment to be embroidered within the crescent; crescent solid; eagle and number to be silver where the bullion is gold, and gold where the bullion is silver.

Of a Lieutenant Colonel—the same as the Colonel, omitting the eagle.

Of a Major—the same a Lieutenant Colonel as to shape and size; the strap to be of silver lace where the bullion is gold, and of gold lace where bullion is silver; the number on the strap to correspond in color with the bullion; the border of the strap the same color of the bullion.

Of a Captain—plain lace strap and solid crescent bullion one-fourth inch diameter and two and a half inches deep; regimental number on the strap to be gold embroidered, where the bullion is silver, and to be silver embroidered where the bullion is gold.

Of a Lieutenant—the same as for a Captain, except that the bullion is one-eighth inch in diameter.

The bullion of all epaulettes to correspond in color with the button of the coat.

All officers having military rank, to wear one epaulette on each shoulder.

The number on the epaulette being intended to denote the regiment, it will be worn by regimental officers only.

Epaulettes may be worn either with pads or loose.

Aiguillettes of regimental staff officers—twisted gold and silver cord, with gilt tags, worn under the epaulette of the right shoulder.

The dress uniform of Generals, and general staff officers, is to be worn at dress reviews, and on extraordinary occasions.

The undress is for general use, and may be worn on all occasions not specified above.

The blue frock coat may be worn by General officers on common occasions off parade, and when the troops are ordered to wear their great coats upon a march.

Officers of the staff may wear, under the same circumstances, the blue frock coat prescribed for them.

The sword-belt to be worn over the frock coat.

The sash may be worn by General and staff officers, when in full dress, and on all occasions when serving with the troops, whether in undress or frock coat.

Colonels of regiments or corps, having the brevet rank of Generals, may, at their option, wear the uniform of their respective regiments or corps, or that of general officers according to their brevet rank, with the exception of the plume, which is to be worn only when commanding, according to their brevets. They will wear the plume of their regiments or corps.

All other brevet officers will wear the epaulettes distinctive of their highest rank according to their arm.

Officers of regiments and posts will be provided with *shell jackets*, to be worn in summer, during the extreme heat of the season; the *shell jacket* to be of the following pattern: white cotton or linen, with standing collar; cuffs three inches deep round the wrist, to open at the lower seam, where they will be buttoned with two small uniform buttons. A row of ten small uniform buttons down the front at equal distances; the front and rear of the jacket to come down in a peak.

The commanding officer will determine in orders, when the *jacket* is to be worn by the officers and men, according to the state of the weather. On duty, the sash will be worn with the *shell jacket.*

15.—*Shoulder Straps to be worn on the Frock Coat to designate rank.*

A Major General—the same as a Major General commanding in chief, except that there will be two stars instead of three; the centre of each star to be one inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery on the ends of the strap.

A Colonel—Strap of the same size as above; the embroidery on the border to be one-half the width (i. e. one-eighth of an inch;) an embroidered spread eagle on the centre of the strap two inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch, and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast as represented in the arms of the United States; the embroidery of the eagle to be of silver where the border is gold, and of gold where the border is of silver.

A Lieutenant Colonel—the same as for a Colonel, omitting the eagle, and introducing a leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap; the embroidered leaf of the same color with the border.

A Major—the same as that for a Lieutenant Colonel, except that the leaves will be of silver where the border is of gold, and of gold where the border is of silver.

A Captain—the same as that for a Major, except that two embroidered bars will be substituted for each leaf, of the same width and color as the border; to be placed parallel to the ends of the strap; the distance between them and from the border equal to the width of the border.

A First Lieutenant—the same as for a Captain, excepting that there will be one bar at each end instead of two.

A Second Lieutenant—the same as for a First Lieutenant, omitting the bars.

Note—The embroidery of the borders of the straps is in every instance to correspond in color to the button of the coat.

17.—*Officers of Regiments of Artillery and Infantry.*

The sash is to be worn on all occasions where the officer is in full dress.

The frock coat, as here established, may be worn as a common morning dress in quarters, and on certain duties off parade; to wit: inspection of barracks and hospitals—courts of inquiry and boards—inspection of articles and necessaries—working parties and fatigue duties—and upon the march.

The waist belt is to be worn over the frock coat, and when the officer is engaged on duty of any description, the sash is to be worn.

The swords of mounted officers will be suspended from the belt, by slings of the same materials as the belt, with a hook attached to the belt to suspend the sword more conveniently when on foot.

18.—*Horse Furniture for General and Staff Officers.*

——— ——— of other *Majors Generals*, by a gold embroidered spread eagle and two stars.

Surcingle—of blue web, to be attached to the housing.

The same as the above for all the staff officers holding the rank of general officers, according to their grade; if under that rank, they are to use the [illegible] prescribed for staff officers to wit:

Saddle cloth for staff officers—dark blue, two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with an edging of gold lace; the width of the lace one inch; to be worn under the saddle.

Bridle—of black leather; bent branch bit, with gilt bosses; the front and roses yellow.

[illegible]—yellow.

Holsters—covered with leopard skin, or leather painted to resemble it; the leather edging the [illegible].

Stirrups—gilt.

19.—*Horse Furniture for Mounted officers of Artillery, Ordnance and Infantry.*

Saddle Cloth—dark blue, two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with lace [illegible] of an inch in width; for the artillery and ordnance, gold lace; scarlet edging for the artillery, black for the ordnance; for the infantry, silver lace and white edging.

Bridles of black leather, gilt bits, stirrups and mountings, for the artillery and ordnance, and plated for the infantry; front and roses for the artillery, red; for the ordnance, blue; for the infantry, white.

Collar—for the artillery, red; for the ordnance, blue; for the infantry, white.

Holsters—to be covered with black bear skin, or black leather.

20.—*General Remarks.*

The hair to be short, or what is generally termed cropped; the whiskers not to extend below the lower tip of the ear, and in a line thence with the curve of the mouth.

Vests are not prescribed, as they form no part of the military dress. When worn however, by general or general staff officers, they may be of buff, blue, or white, to suit season or climate, with the small uniform button; for regimental officers, the same with the exception of the buff.

The forage cap will be worn off duty, with frock coat and with the shell jacket—in winter, the forage cap, in cold climates, will have a temporary band of black fur, two and a half inches wide, attached to the bottom, to unite in front by a tie of black ribbon.

Regimental officers not serving with their regiments, nor doing duty in the line, may wear cocked hats of the same description as those prescribed for general officers, except that the loop will be of black silk; the eagle yellow, the tassels to conform to the color of the button.

Cocked hats may be either open or formed so as to shut like the hat which has heretofore been designated chapeau de bras.

All officers are permitted to wear citizen's blue coat, with the button designating their respective corps or stations, without any other mark on them—such a coat, however, is not to be considered as a dress for any military purpose whatever.

21.—*Uniform of the Non Commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers, and Privates, of the Artillery.*

Sergeant Major—the same as that established for the field officers, excepting that binding will be substituted for a gold lace; the epaulette to be of the same pattern as that of the subalterns, excepting that worsted bullion will be substituted for gold bullion; plume, red, upright hackle, twelve inches long; *aiguillette* on the left shoulder, of yellow worsted, with gilt tags.

Quarter Master Sergeant—the same as the *Sergeant Major*, excepting the plume will be of light blue.

Chief Musician—the same as *Quarter Master Sergeant*, excepting the coat to be of red cloth, with white linings and turnbacks; *plume white.*

Sergeants—coat to be dark blue, single breasted, with one row of nine buttons, placed at equal distances; the skirts to extend within seven inches of the bend of the knee; the coat to conform to the pattern of the officers' coats in other respects, excepting that the cuff shall have three buttons and loops on the slash sleeve, to conform to that designed for a Captain; the lace to be of worsted; two worsted epaulette corresponding in pattern with those of a Captain; First Sergeant of companies to wear a red worsted sash; all Sergeants to wear the *red stripe* on the blue mixture trousers, as designated for officers; same for the non commissioned staff.

Corporals—Same as Sergeants, excepting that there will be but two buttons on the slash sleeve, conforming to the pattern of the sleeve for the subalterns; *trousers* same as Sergeants; *without the stripe*; two epaulette of the pattern for the subalterns, of the same materials as those of the Sergeants.

Privates—the same as the Corporals, excepting that instead of epaulettes, a strap will be worn on each shoulder, composed of the same materials and form of the epaulettes of the Corporals, with pad and half fringe.

Musicians—the same as the privates, excepting that the coat be of red cloth, lined with white, turnbacks white; white plume, upright hackle, ten inches long.

The cap of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to be of the same pattern as that designated for the officers.

The plumes of the Sergeants, Corporals and privates, red worsted, eight inches long.

Uniform of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Infantry—the same as that for the artillery, excepting the facings and trimmings, which will be *white, plume white*—Quarter Master Sergeant, light blue plume.

Non-commissioned officers and privates, as well as musicians, who shall have served faithfully for the term of five years, shall be permitted, as a mark of distinction, to wear a chevron on the sleeves of their coats, above the elbow, points up, and an additional chevron on each arm *for every* additional five years of faithful service. And those who served in the war shall have the addition of a red stripe on each side of the chevron.

[illegible] FEMALE [illegible]

WILL be [illegible] on the 1st Monday of October. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the Village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at [illegible] per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

3D CLASS.	
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic,	$8 50
2D CLASS.	
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's 3d part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography,	$10 50
1ST CLASS.	
Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c.	[illegible]
EXTRA BRANCHES.	
Instruction in Music on the Piano, (by Miss Davidson,) per session,	$25
The French Language, per Session,	10
Drawing & Painting in water colors, pr sess.	10
Oriental Tinting, per course,	10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do.	5
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c. French Baskets, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course,	5

P. S. Besides the above, there will be taught new varieties of Work just imported from England, Switzerland and Turkey.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,
Principal.

Sept. 9, 1840. [illegible]

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Aug. 25, 1840. 49tf

A CARD.

THE BOATS of the "Planters and Merchants Steam Boat Company of Cheraw," forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston [illegible], are now ready, and will commence running early in August. The Steam Boat [illegible] will run on the River. The [illegible] and [illegible], will run between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unremitting attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious route for the country. Persons wishing to visit Charleston, could go down with their produce and return with their goods. *No charges for commission for wharfage or storage of goods shipped from Cheraw by the Company's Boats.* Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The Agents are Brown, Bryan and Brother, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and S. Mowry, Jr. for Charleston.

J. ELI GREGG, *President.*

Cheraw, Aug. 4, 1840. [illegible]

The Journal, Charlotte; and Western Carolinian, Salisbury, will publish the above 8 weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.—[Gazette.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES!

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

On hand, Come and Buy!

I HAVE on hand at this time, several **Carryalls, Jumpers, Carriages,** and 2 well-finished **Sulkies,** one of which is very fine, and I am continually putting up Work in the above line. Gentlemen wishing to buy would do well to call in and see for themselves as good terms will be given them.

All kinds of REPAIRING done as heretofore, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-street.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Charlotte, July 7, 1840. 41tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING,

Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

I. W. THOMPSON.

April 2, 1840. 27tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly executed and at short notice.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above Business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MARKS.

April 8, 1840.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

[illegible] WINES, [illegible] SPIRITS, [illegible] VARNISHES, &c. &c. [illegible] *Chewing Tobacco,* all of which he will sell low for CASH or on short credit. All ORDERS from a distance promptly attended to and carefully packed up. His Stock is now [illegible] warranted genuine.

Aug. 11, 1840. 46tf

FOR CASH ONLY.

Bale Yarn & Brown Shirting,

Manufactured at Lexington, N. C.

I HAVE received a quantity of the above articles, which I will sell wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices. I believe the Shirting is the best I ever saw in any part of the United States. I wish the Merchants and Farmers to call and examine, and I shall be sure of a sale.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Agent.*

Charlotte, July 14, 1840. 42tf

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business as speedily as possible, offers his present

Stock of Goods,

wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices for *CASH, Country Produce,* or good notes, &c.

All Notes and Accounts for 1837, '38 and '39 must be paid immediately, or they will be put out for collection.

N. B. TAYLOR.

August 17, 1840. 47tf

Competition is the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public generally, that he has again commenced the

Coach-Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years' experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and having well SEASONED stuff, he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, his Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, *beauty or durability.*

All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be found at all times (except when absent on professional business) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Those requiring their [illegible] shall be attended to without any [illegible] expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

MOFFATT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their [illegible] to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon [illegible] diseases, and the causes thereof. [illegible] for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agent [illegible]

These Valuable Medicines [illegible]

JOB PRIN
Neatly executed at